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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
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WHITE FACES IN THE SNOW

THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

MARCH 1945

IS THERE COMPETITION FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK?



Perhaps the most highly competitive market in the world is that on which American livestock producers sell their cattle, sheep and hogs. The competition in buying of livestock is so keen that those who handle and process meat animals average to pay out for their raw material (livestock) about 75 per cent of their total income from the sale of meat and by-products, and their annual earnings on the meat and by-products which they sell represent only an infinitesimal part of a penny per pound of product.

Nothing in the world, other than the keenest kind of competition in both the buying of livestock and the selling of the products, would hold profits of the processors to such small figures (one-fifth of a cent a pound in 1941).

The competition is so keen that even old and well established firms are un-

der constant pressure to obtain sufficient raw materials. The available supply of livestock is what determines the volume of the meat business and, if a competitor is allowed to buy an ever-increasing portion of the market receipts, that competitor will inevitably increase his volume of business at the expense of other competitors in the trade.

So it is constantly necessary for us to watch the operations of competitors and to match their efforts in the matter of obtaining supplies that we may not lose ground and fall back in our business which we have been years in building up.

It is this "watch and match the other fellow" situation which makes the packing business the most highly competitive in the world and holds the profits to such small figures.

ARMOUR and COMPANY

★ *FRANKLIN Protection Helps Increase Livestock Production* ★

FRANKLIN VACCINES

Livestock Owners Get
Double Strength
Protection in the

FRANKLIN Small Dose!

MORE than 10 cc of pure whole culture is used to make each small 1 cc dose of Franklin Concentrated Culture Blackleg Bacterin.

This produces powerful potency, eliminates excess bulk, and greatly adds to convenience of handling.

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As the largest selling brand, you too can buy it and use it with full **CONFIDENCE**.

Franklin Clostridium Chauvei - Septicus Bacterin contains a full dose for Blackleg as well as a full dose for malignant edema.

Either product 10c — less in quantity.



Other Franklin Products for Protecting Cattle

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Gives the double benefit of resistance against both Hemorrhagic Septicemia and Pulmonary Edema. 10c a dose.

Franklin Mixed Bacterin (Bovine)
Formula 1

Vaccination prior to the season when Pink Eye may be expected to develop is recommended for stimulating increased resistance. 10c

Franklin Mixed Bacterin (Bovine)
Formula 2

Contains killed bacteria of organisms commonly associated with infections known as Mastitis. 10c.

Franklin Mixed Bacterin (Bovine)
Formula 3

Contains a variety of killed cultures of organisms commonly associated with Calf Scour. 10c.

Franklin Brucella Abortus Vaccine

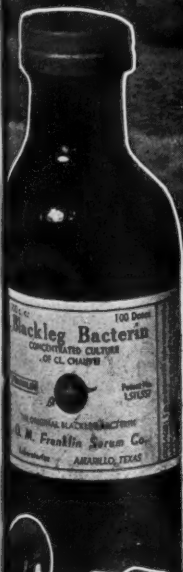
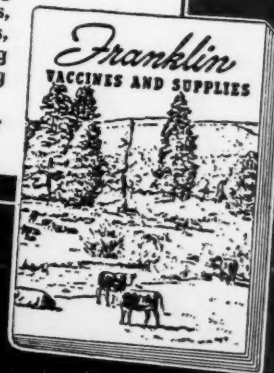
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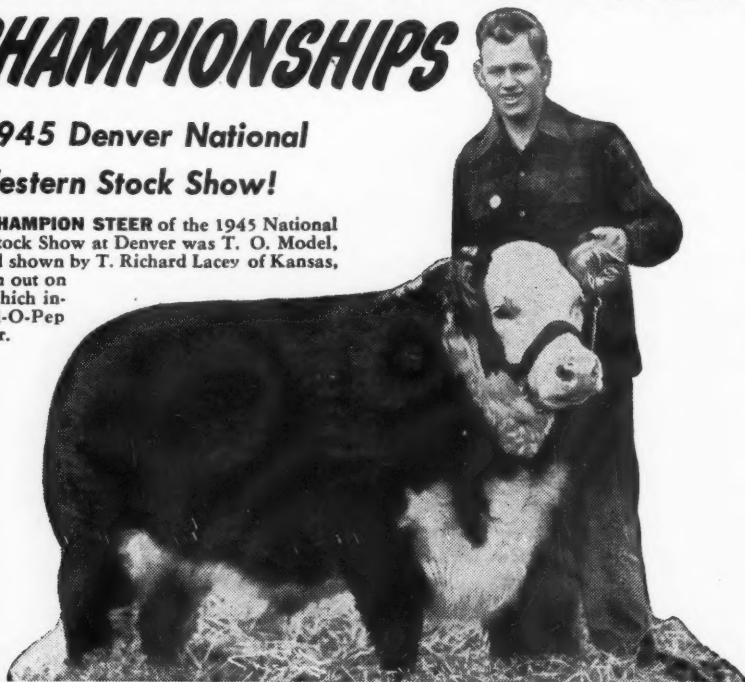
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FUL-O-PEP FED CATTLE WIN AGAIN! 13 CHAMPIONSHIPS

at 1945 Denver National
Western Stock Show!

GRAND CHAMPION STEER of the 1945 National Western Stock Show at Denver was T. O. Model, owned and shown by T. Richard Lacey of Kansas, Ill. Grown out on a ration which included Ful-O-Pep Calf Starter.



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Out of 24 Championships in the Cattle Classes at Denver, 13 Were Won by Ful-O-Pep Fed Stock!

Yes, in addition to the three champions shown in the photos above, 10 other championships in the cattle classes were won by Ful-O-Pep fed stock. These include champions in both the market classes and the breeding classes.

Certainly this is convincing proof that vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Feeds have what it takes to build championship health and finish, both in the showing and in the feedlot.

In the Sale Ring, too, Ful-O-Pep Fed Cattle were "Tops"!

History was made at the Hereford sale held during the 1945 Denver Show, when two bulls sold for \$50,000 each, the highest price ever paid for beef animals in the United States. Both bulls were owned by Dan Thornton of Gunnison, Colo., and received Ful-O-Pep Feeds.

Our congratulations to Mr. Thornton, and to all the other breeders and feeders who contributed so much to making the 1945 National Western Show the finest in history. Good breeding and good feeding go hand in hand, and we are proud that Ful-O-Pep had a part in helping produce so many of the top animals in this splendid show.

For more information about Ful-O-Pep Livestock Feeds, see your Ful-O-Pep dealer or write today to

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO 4, ILL.



Letters To The Editor

STRIKE MEMORY CHORD

I enjoy the PRODUCER and find it exceedingly interesting. Your stories of the early men of the West especially interested me, as I know many of them. I am at present in the restaurant business in Chicago—far south side—although for many years my family before me was in the stockyards here in Chicago. My grandfather, the late J. C. Adler of Joliet, Ill., went to Pikes Peak in 1858 and was there until 1866. Sometime I'll write you of his experiences as told to me before his death.—JAY ADLER, Cook County, Ill.

We'll be glad to have the story.—Ed.

NO HELP—NO FOOD

We are so short of labor we do not know what to do. With all the big defense jobs and their outlandish wages, all the farm help is going to town. What people will be eating in the towns after all the farm help is gone is a mystery to us. We are trying to carry on, but the unfairness in farm prices makes it seem useless to try to continue. If only the government would quit meddling, we could make a go of it. We have several hundred head of cattle and only my wife and myself to handle them, and we get nothing for them when we sell.—W. KADER COCKE, Terrebonne County, La.

CONDITIONS FAVORABLE

Have had a fine winter so far. It is not extremely cold, just moderately so. Cattle are wintering fine. This is ideal feeding weather. We also had a fine, long fall. Summer, too, was ideal except for one bad rain storm, a kind of cloud-

(Continued on page 38)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Meat Output at Record High

RECENT statements by officials of the War Food Administration calling attention to the fact that the supply of meat for civilian consumption in the year 1945 would be somewhat reduced from the all-time record high of almost 25 billion pounds established in the year 1944 have caused many "scare" articles to be published in newspapers and magazines. Some of these have gone to the extreme of suggesting that the civilian supply of meat would be almost nil. The WFA has indicated that the supply in the second quarter of the year would be lighter than in the first quarter and that the third quarter would be even lighter than in the second, with a turn for the better in the fourth quarter as the vanguard of the spring pig crop started marketward and the expected heavy run of grass beef reached its peak.

The latest estimate for total meat production in 1945 is 22.375 billion against the record, set last year, of 24.685 billion pounds. In 1944 meat purchases by the armed services, plus lend-lease shipments, were equivalent to one-fourth of the total meat output. It is expected that military procurements in 1945 may be larger than in 1944 but that lend-lease shipments will be smaller and the current estimate is for civilian per capita consumption within the range of 128 to 133 pounds—which is slightly larger than the average of 126 pounds for the pre-war period 1935-39.

Thus, while it is regrettable that there should be a reduction this year at a time when the demand will far outrun the available supply, nevertheless it can hardly be said that the civilians are going to go without meat when the amount available for their use exceeds the pre-war average. It is quite possible that the distribution will not be all it should be. Tight rationing seems to force meat out of regular channels, rather than to facilitate distribution. Country slaughter increases; locker plants flourish, to say nothing of the supply cached away in individual home lockers. Night clubs and swanky restaurants no doubt get more than their share, as the black market takes part of the supply that should go through the normal retail channels. . . . But it should be fully understood that the livestock and meat industry is not responsible for what happens to the product once the animal is slaughtered and the meat sent on its way for distribution.

Actually, when one considers the handicaps under which the industry has functioned, it is remarkable that the situation is not worse. Total meat production in the five-year pre-war period 1935-39 averaged 16.182 billion pounds. In 1941 it was 19.493 billion pounds; in 1942, 21.738 billion pounds; in 1943, 24.156 billion pounds, and in 1944, as stated above, 24.685 billion pounds.

The responsibility for the decrease this year to the estimated 22.375 billion pounds rests squarely

with the administration. It is due almost entirely to a reduction in pork. In 1943 pork production reached a peak of 13.371 billion pounds; in 1944 it dropped off slightly to 12.9 billion pounds, and the estimate for 1945 is 10.5 billion pounds. Only a little over a year ago food officials were concerned because the increase in the number of grain-consuming animal units had outrun the production of feed. Consequently, following the record pig crop of more than 121,000,000 head in 1943, it was suggested that farmers reduce the 1944 crop somewhat. When the heavy run of hogs congested the market in the winter of 1943-44, farmers were not satisfied with the handling of the support price program and hence the reduction in the 1944 pig crop was greater than it should have been, dropping down to slightly more than 87,000,000 pigs. Now, with a much better feed situation following the record corn crop of 1944, we are reaping the results of the unwise handling of the corn-hog problem in the years 1943 and 1944.

In the case of beef, while an all-time record was set in 1944 and it is expected that that record will be exceeded in the year 1945, hundreds of thousands of calves went to slaughter last fall that could profitably have gone into the feedlots and still further swelled the beef supply this year—and at the same time have helped to consume great stacks of corn now piled on the ground in the various Corn Belt states, with real concern felt as to what will happen when the storms of spring and the germination period come to hand.

Meat production has increased up to this time in spite of, and not because of, government regulations. The arbitrary attitude of OPA relative to price ceilings, insisting that producers and feeders absorb the increasing cost of production without any adjustment of ceiling prices as provided in the law itself, increased regulations and regimentation have so confused the entire livestock and meat industry that it could throw up its hands in despair. It is too late to take any substantial steps to avert the critical scarcity situation that confronts us for the next six months. It is *not* too late to plan intelligently for increased meat production during the winter of 1945-46, provided that we have reasonably good feed production during the coming growing season.

Sharing the Support

AT the recent American National convention in Denver the Yavapai Cattle Growers presented its 12th check for \$1,000. While a new list of members did not accompany this check but will come in later, it represents membership for approximately 100 cattlemen in that county. Since the convention we have received a check from the Modoc County Cattlemen's Association in California in the amount of \$728. This represents a payment from the 63 members of that association of a little less than \$12 apiece. No individual paid more than \$20, many of

them donating calves, the proceeds of which were divided 40 per cent to the American National, 40 per cent to the California Cattlemen's Association and 20 per cent for the Modoc County association. We have some other smaller organizations which will donate on a similar basis.

From both of these examples we can see how easy it would be to finance the necessary activities of the local, state and national associations if only complete organization at the local level could be had. That is the way these associations should be financed—every person who benefits should do his fair share.

Many years ago the American National was financed largely by donations from the bigger cattlemen. That day is gone. Today its activities are financed largely by donations from groups such as the above two and from individuals scattered throughout the wide expanse of western territory. From now on until the end of the war and even for two or three years thereafter we will probably find times more strenuous for the cattle industry than ever. Your association will need the support of every cattleman during that period.

The examples show how easily it can be done. Here's hoping that many other local groups will organize as effectively. It doesn't make any difference how many there are in the group or what the size of the total payment. The important thing is to get full coverage and full interest and support from every possible individual that can be reached.

The Livestock Report

HOW MANY cattle are there in the United States? Nobody knows—but the latest estimate made by the crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture sets the figure at 81,760,000 head. (A detailed analysis of this report will be found elsewhere in this issue.) This comes as a distinct surprise to the industry, which had been led to believe by various reports made by other agencies of the Department of Agriculture that heavy marketing in 1944 would substantially reduce our cattle population. The latest estimate from this source gave a figure of 79,800,000 as the probable number on hand Jan. 1.

Which figure are we to accept—and why the discrepancy? First, as to the estimate of the crop reporting board: whether it is right or wrong, we must accept the fact that it is made on a basis comparable to the figure they presented a year ago, 82,192,000, and now revised to 82,364,000. That is to say, it is worked out by the same method and is based, partially at least, on actual reports from individual farmers and ranchers as to the number of cattle they had on hand as compared with a year earlier. Due weight is given to the variations in the number of cattle reported to the tax assessors, the record of shipments out of state, brand inspection records, federally inspected slaughter and many other factors of importance. The calf crop is estimated, as is also the death loss.

It has generally been believed that the figures of

the crop reporting board, if in error, were on the low side because of the reluctance of many individuals to give out full information as to their personal business. Although reports made are confidential, this does not entirely overcome the above noted reluctance. In the drought cattle purchase program of 1934 it was found that their estimates were too low in many of the states hardest hit by drought, and substantial revision had to be made in their figures when the 1935 farm census was made. This 1935 census is believed to be the most accurate one taken in recent years. Many of the southern states, where farmers and stockmen are even more suspicious of government men than in some other parts of the country, still claim that government figures are far too low.

As to the other side of the picture, it would appear that the War Food Administration is in a position to gauge more accurately the actual slaughter than can be done under the methods employed by the crop reporting board. Packers generally are operating under government supervision—if not actually under federal inspection. Thus, a more complete and accurate check on total slaughter is possible than has ever been the case before. The only factor of importance that needs to be estimated is the country slaughter, and in this field it would seem reasonable to suppose that with tight meat rationing regulations in effect country slaughter would naturally be above rather than below any previous basis of estimates. The crop reporting board found no indication of substantial increase in country slaughter, but reports from many other sources cast some doubt upon the accuracy of such reports.

In arriving at the figure of 81,760,000 cattle, the crop reporting board found an increase in the calf crop of 1,300,000 head but this was partially offset by a decrease in imports of some 200,000 head. One thing we know for certain, and that is that in reporting a decrease of only some 600,000 in total cattle numbers from the revised estimate of a year ago, with an increase in the calf crop of only 1,300,000, a decrease in imports of 200,000 and approximately the same estimated death loss, the crop reporting board had to use a total slaughter figure substantially below the estimates of the WFA which, as stated above, are more nearly based on actual figures than ever before. If events prove that the total slaughter as reported by the WFA is more nearly accurate than the figure used by the crop reporting board, then the latter must either revise downward its estimate of cattle now on hand, or admit that its previous estimates of total numbers were too low.

... But, take your own choice as to the total. The net result is that we still have a lot of cattle and that we should still plan, for 1945, to market heavily. Last year the industry did a grand job. Shipments were started early and were better distributed throughout the fall season than ever before, so that a record number of cattle and calves were marketed without particularly clogging up the channels of trade. Here and there there (turn to page 33)

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ARMY MEAT PRODUCTS

(Address of Col. Rohland A. Isker, office of quartermaster general, Washington, D. C., at American National Convention in Denver January 12.)

THIS HAS BEEN A MOBILE WAR and we must keep our food supply mobile. When an army is on the move, it can carry with it only the very essentials; that is, only the weapons to fight the battle.

Food is just as important to a task force as ammunition. Since refrigeration cannot be carried with a fast moving army we must depend upon canned and dehydrated products that will keep under any condition encountered in global war.

Those of you who served in the last war will remember the corned beef and salmon. At the beginning of this war we had added pork luncheon meat, meat and vegetable hash and meat and vegetable stew. In the C ration we had meat and vegetable hash, meat and vegetable stew and meat and beans.

Nutrition had made great advances since the last war. We knew that to have a healthy army, capable of fighting in all parts of the world, we had to supply nutritious food. Not only must the food be nutritious but it must be appetizing and acceptable to the soldier.

A soldier living on C rations for a month or so soon tired of the same meats issued to him each day. When he returned to his base he was served the few meat items available to him and soon tired of them. In other words, we did not have enough variety to induce a soldier to eat a hearty meal each day.

To increase the variety of food meant increased procurement and distribution difficulties; however, the duty of the Quartermaster Corps is to supply the fighting soldier, and General Gregory insisted that we supply the soldier with as great a variety as could be produced.

Our call for help went out to your industry for a greater variety of canned meats. This meant production difficulties for you, but like true soldiers you sallied

forth and today we have such a variety of canned meats that the soldier need not eat the same meat item twice in 10 days. Some of the canned meat products already in use were improved and many new items were developed.

Among the new items that are well accepted by the troops are: Swiss steak and gravy, pork and gravy, beef and gravy, canned ham (chunks), and bacon, sliced and canned. For this item the soldier will always be grateful to the meat industry. Slicing bacon on a coconut log with a dull knife does not give a soldier the bacon he is accustomed to at home.

The operational rations, known as the C, K, and 10-in-1 are of special importance, as they provide the only food available to the soldier in the front lines.

As I mentioned before, the old C rations meat items consisted of meat and vegetable hash, meat and vegetable stew and meat and beans. The following

items compose the new C ration: Ham, eggs and potatoes, pork and rice, beef and noodles, meat and beans, ham and lima beans, chicken and vegetables, ground meat and spaghetti and frankfurters and beans.

With these items added to the C ration a soldier need eat a certain product only once every third day.

The K ration, which is carried in every man's pack as he enters combat

has also been improved. The former meat items in the K consisted of: Pork and egg yolk, ham and eggs, beef and pork loaf and corned pork with carrots and apple.

New items for the K ration consist of: Canned chicken, fresh fried ham, chip steaks and chop suey.

The 10-in-1 ration is used by troops in the forward areas where they have an opportunity to cook either in small groups or by organization. There is sufficient food in

each container to feed 10 men for one day. This is put up in five menus with meat items as follows: Breakfast menu No. 1, ham and eggs; No. 2, sliced bacon; No. 3 pork sausage meat; No. 4, sliced bacon; No. 5, pork sausage links; Dinner menu No. 1, ham-

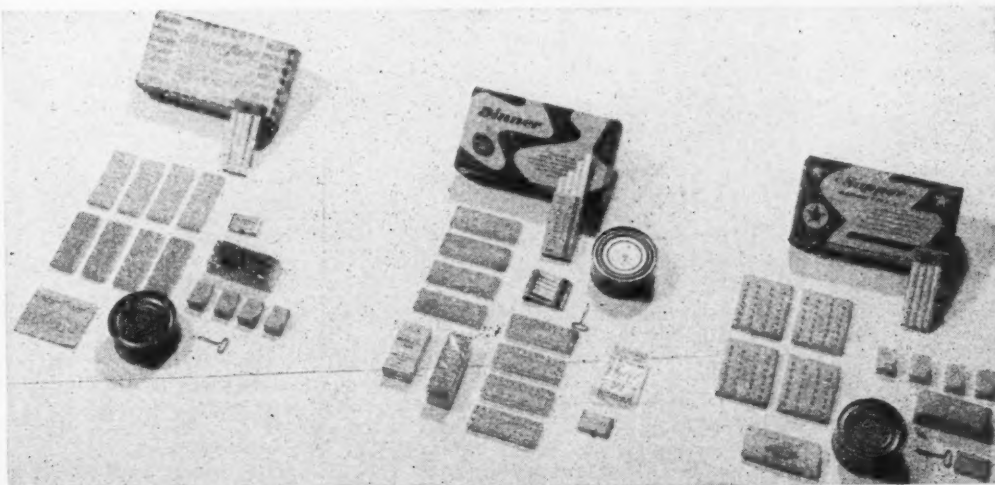


Col. Isker
(Signal Corps photos.)



Six cans of army field ration "C" contain enough food for one man one day. The meat components of M-units are in the camouflaged cans and the B-unit containing the biscuits, candy, beverage and sugar are in special transparent containers.

Color identification of the three packages of field ration "K" is advantageous to the soldier to enable him easily to select a meal from a packing case. Shown laid out are the complete components of meat units—breakfast (printed in brown), dinner (in blue), and supper (in green.) Breakfast—biscuits, canned chopped ham and eggs, fruit bar, coffee product (soluble), sugar tablets, cigarettes, gum; dinner—biscuits, cheese, caramels, lemonade powder, granulated sugar, cigarettes, gum; supper—biscuits, canned beef and pork loaf, chocolate bar, bouillon powder, cigarettes, gum, toilet tissue and matches.



burgers, canned; No. 2, beef and pork dinner; No. 3, pork and corn; No. 4, pork and apple sauce; No. 5, American processed cheese. For Supper menu No. 1, dehydrated corned beef hash, or dehydrated meat and rice; No. 2, meat balls and spaghetti; No. 3, beef, corned, canned; No. 4, roast beef, canned; No. 5, ham with raisin sauce, or ham with candied sweet potatoes.

When a base is established and refrigeration furnished, troops overseas are supplied with frozen meats. The most appreciated is the frozen boneless beef.

It is not necessary for me to cite the advantages of boneless beef, but if it were not for this product many soldiers would go without fresh beef overseas. The requirements for next year are high, but we hope you will make arrangements for the required amount.

I cannot close without a word of praise for the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Four years ago this month, at the request of the quartermaster general, this organization launched an educational program to assist the army with its problems in the efficient handling and utilization of meat. The members of the board's staff, who have charge of the program, were well fitted for this task.

In this educational program for the army, the board's representatives have developed new methods of cutting meat and have given instructions in such subjects as the cooking, carving and serving, the care of tools, sanitation and refrigeration. This instruction is presented through practical and interesting lectures and demonstrations.

I haven't time to discuss this program in detail, but you will be interested in knowing that to date 3,744 programs have been conducted at 337 army camps. These programs have been attended by more than 286,000 officers and men. Similar work is also being conducted for the navy.

In addition to these programs, the board has prepared and published various types of meat literature for the armed forces. Up to the present time more than 650,000 copies of this training material have been distributed. This literature includes cutting manuals, charts, posters and other material covering all subject matter taught in the lecture-demonstrations.

INVENTORY FAILS TO SHOW EXPECTED DECLINE IN CATTLE

LIVESTOCK numbers declined rather sharply during 1944 after having increased steadily from 1938 to 1943, and having reached an all-time peak in 1944. The year 1944 was one of the very few years to show a general tendency for numbers to decline. The most marked decreases were in hogs, sheep and chickens.

Total value of livestock on farms on Jan. 1, 1945, of 8.2 billion dollars was down 7 per cent from a year earlier and 8 per cent from the all-time record high value of two years earlier. Not only were the numbers of all species below last year, but the values per head for all except hogs were also down.

The general decline in livestock numbers in 1944 was caused very largely by the tight feed situation during the first half of the year and the generally less favorable relationship of livestock prices to feed prices. But the supply of feed grain per animal unit of livestock (including chickens) on Jan. 1, 1945, was 27 per cent larger than a year earlier, slightly above Jan. 1, 1943, and the highest in over 20 years. On the other hand, hay supplies (1944 production plus carryover) per animal unit were down 1 per cent and were 5 per cent below the five-year-average.

Following the 29 per cent decrease in the 1944 pig crop and a record slaughter of hogs in 1944, the number of hogs on Jan. 1, 1945—at 60,660,000 head—was down 28 per cent from the all-time record number of a year earlier.



Army combat ration type "C": Composed of one can of meat unit M-1 (meat and beans) and one can of biscuit, beverage and confection unit B-2 containing four biscuits, one vanilla fudge disc, one butterscotch cookie sandwich, one lemon juice powder synthetic and one compressed sugar disc. Breakfast and supper are composed similarly of one M unit and one B unit each. In addition there is an accessory "comfort" packet. Varying combinations give six different menus, each menu representing a day's ration.

The decline in sheep numbers that started in 1943 was continued during 1944 at an increasing rate. Total of all sheep and lambs, estimated at 47,945,000 head on Jan. 1, 1945, was down 7 per cent from a year earlier. All the decrease was in stock sheep, which are at the lowest level since 1928.

Horse and Mule Numbers Still on Long-Term Decline

The downward trend in the numbers of horses and mules continued during 1944. The numbers of both horse and mule colts under one year old made further declines in 1944, and the end of the long decline in work stock numbers is not yet in sight.

The number of chickens on farms dropped rather sharply during 1944, with the number on Jan. 1, 1945, estimated at 511,000,000 birds, down 11 per cent from a year earlier but still 18 per cent above the ten-year (1934-43) average. Turkey numbers, estimated at 7,500,000 birds, were down about 1 per cent, but the number of breeder hens was up.

The upward swing of the cattle number cycle was halted in 1944 and numbers declined nearly 1 per cent. In view of the record slaughter of cattle and calves in 1944, this decrease in numbers seems relatively small, since it was generally expected that numbers would be considerably below the 81,760,000 now estimated.

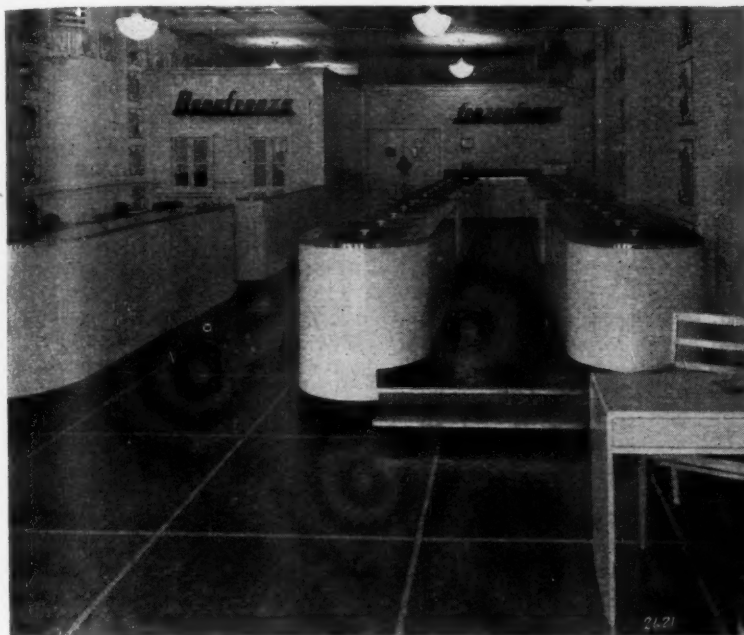
The number portrays a decrease of 604,000. It remains the second largest on record. It exceeds the World War I peak in 1918 by 8,500,000 and the 1934 peak by nearly 7,500,000 head. Compared with Jan. 1, 1944, milk stock—cows and heifers kept for milk, yearling heifers and heifer calves being saved for milk cows—decreased 389,000 head and other cattle 215,000 head. The increased slaughter of younger animals during 1944 is reflected in the age consist of the present inventory. While cows and heifers over two years old increased nearly 750,000 head, compared with a year ago, calf numbers decreased about 1,500,000 head. This was one of the sharpest declines in calf numbers ever recorded. Value per head of cattle and calves at \$67.30 is below a year ago by \$1.40 and two years ago by \$2.30 but is higher than in any other year of record.

The number of milk cows (cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk) at 27,785,000 head is only slightly larger than the 27,656,000 on farms a year earlier. The number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows is 6,168,000 head compared with 6,230,000 on Jan. 1, 1944. Heifer calves being saved for milk cows, estimated at 6,585,000 head, is substantially less than the 7,041,000 saved out of the 1943 calf crop. The value per head of milk cows on Jan. 1, 1945, was \$99.30, compared with \$102 a year ago, and the total value, estimated at \$2,758,870,000, was about \$63,000,000 less than a year ago.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Merchandising Of Frozen Meats

A talk by R. E. Nagler, vice-president of Freezer Foods, Inc., Chicago, before the annual convention of the American National in Denver last January.



FROZEN FOODS				MEATS			
VEGETABLES				BEEF			
	SIZE	PR			PR	PTS.	
ASPARAGUS	2-8	39		PORTERHOUSE	53	11	
	2-8	77		T-BONE	53	11	
BEANS	2	53		CLUB	53	11	
	2	53		SIRLOIN			
	2	53		TOP ROUND BNLS.			
	2	53		ROASTS			
	2	53		ROLLED BNLS.			
BROCCOLI	2	54		STANDING RIB			
BRUSSEL SPROUTS	2	54		POT ROAST			
CORN	2-8	30		BRISKET CORNED BEEF			
	5	60		VEAL LEG			
LIMA BEANS	2-8	30		RUMP BNLS.			
	2-8	30		OTHER CUTS			
	2-8	30		GROUND BEEF			
PEAS	2-8	30		GROUND ROUND			
SPINACH	1	21					
SQUASH	2-8	48					
FRUITS							
APPLES	2	34					
LEMON JUICE	12	22					
ORANGE JUICE	30	40					
STRAWBERRIES	1	12					
CRANBERRIES	30	85					
BLACKBERRIES	14	12					
RHUBARB	1	20					
NO POINTS AT PRESENT TIME							

Interior view of new frozen foods store recently opened by Hubbard Woods Deepfreeze Sales, Inc., and the price list on display there.

A YOUNG BOY WAS ASKED BY HIS teacher in a geography class one time as to what shape the world was. He replied, "It is in a heck of a shape. At least that is what my father says." Gentlemen, I know you agree with me that those of us who are in the meat and cattle industry today are in somewhat the same fix.

With all the things that are forced on us by the OPA in the way of price ceilings, WFA, ODT and all the other groups in Washington, we are sometimes at a loss to know just which way to turn. I would like to take the approach this afternoon that there is very little we can do about the agencies in Washington and/or their directives. Frankly, I have an awful time trying to understand them most of the time. Because of this fact I would like to take the approach that we talk a little more about post-war possibilities in the meat industry and particularly about some things that may sound somewhat futuristic and fantastic at this point.

You cattle growers are the backbone of the meat industry and you are the fellows who make it possible for our having the best fed fighting army and navy in the world today. The effect of the good meat that you produce is keenly felt by our enemies and we all hope that our boys will get enough good beef in the next few months to bring this dreadful war to a victorious conclusion this year.

A good many of your problems have been solved. Your fight against the cat-

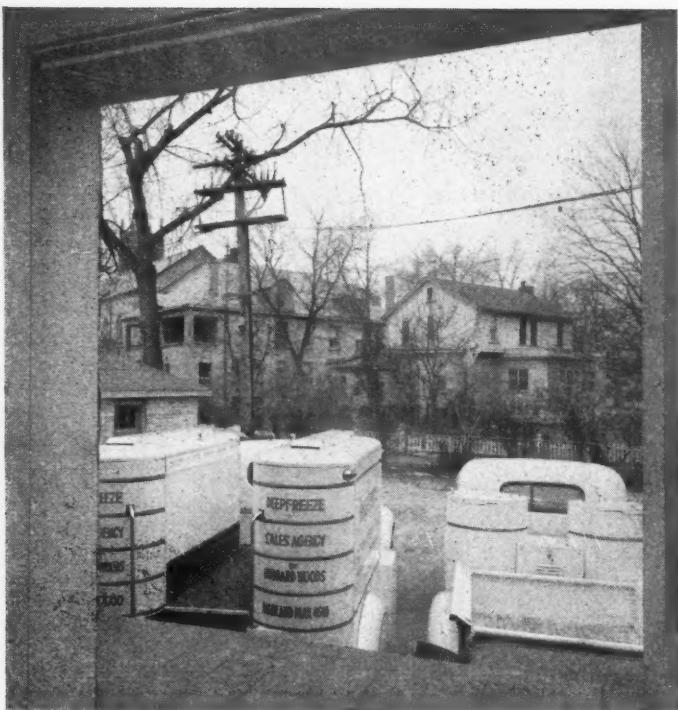
tle grubs and other insects has brought good results and you have solved a great many other problems. It is my present memory that when I attended the first International Live Stock Show in Chicago somewhere around 1910 most of the cattle shown were the long, rangy type—a lot of bone and horns and not so much meat. As time went on, the improvements in breeds have brought magnificent results and it is amazing to see that, as the years passed, cattle were shorter, wider, and had less in bones and more in eatable meats. A perfectly splendid job—one of which you can all be proud.

I see a great future for the American meat industry—all the way from the cattle on the range to the distribution to the American homemaker. We in a small way have had a part in developing the one particular feature in improving meats that I want to present before you right now. It has long been the contention of cattle growers that grass-fed beef was equal in flavor (if not in tenderness) to corn-fed natives of the Middle West. Each cattle grower feels that his particular type of pasture is the most suitable for producing fine beef. He has felt that one reason his beef has not been so tender as corn-fed was because of the long-distance haul to the market with the consequent loss of bloom. It has always been contended by those who visited the cattle growers of the Argentine that Argentine beef, which is all grass-fed, is as good eating and tender as our corn-fed beef. I have

never been in the Argentine and cannot confirm or deny this report. However, I feel that this may be due to individual likes, and when one is a long way from home he may have forgotten the taste and flavor of good corn-fed beef. Many attempts have been made properly to age and ripen grass-fed beef to the same quality as grain-fed beef, but so far without good results. This is because in conventional ageing it is necessary to hang the beef for approximately 21 days and this results in excessive moisture, shrinkage and trim losses. This is more pronounced on grass-fed beef than on corn-fed, because the latter has a thicker protective covering of fat.

During the past year we have conducted experiments with one of the large packers using an entirely new patented principle for ageing meat. Incidentally, I want to mention here that this ageing is done in wholesale cuts. We find that under this new method we have practically eliminated all weight shrinkage and have reduced trim waste to an almost unbelievable minimum. This has been done with retaining the original appearance and bloom of the fresh meat; in fact, so much so that in the new store we are having constructed we plan to show our beef on ageing racks to the public.

Unfortunately, up to now no tests have been run on grass-fed beef, but we do know that the same principle applies and we are hopeful that we will have the answer to this heretofore unsolved problem within the next eight months. You will be interested to know that this new method reduces the time of ageing to half the previous time—or we can frankly say we age meat in from eight to 10 days.



Delivery trucks with compartments for handling deep-frozen foods.

The next step in this successful handling of meats is that after ageing it to perfection it is cut into consumer packages and then quick-frozen with all the natural accumulated goodness securely locked in. I know that you are going to ask the question as to who owns these patents; if you wish to make a note of it now, they are owned by Industrial Patents Corporation, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Now I would like to take you on a tour of a new type of food distribution and I am going to talk about a great many things other than meat because I believe it will be of more than passing interest to you. The frozen food industry is as new as today's radio program and has great possibilities for post-war developments, and I know you will agree with me in that respect. The frozen food store—and by that I mean a store that handles frozen food exclusively—is here, and here to stay. It is no longer a passing fancy. It is a proved fact. We have operated a so-called pilot plant in Winnetka, Ill., for the past year and it started in a rather modest way with one store and one refrigerated truck delivering frozen meats and other frozen foods to owners of zero storage cabinets. The sales of this unit amounted to \$7,000 for the month of January, 1944, and the same sales unit operating two refrigerated trucks now, but with the same one store, had sales in excess of \$22,000 in the month of December, 1944.

You will be interested to know that meat sales are almost 50 per cent of the sales volume, and one of the most unusual factors in the meat distribution is that the customer does not see the meat until she starts to prepare it for

a meal. If a customer has bought our meat and used it, she knows it is of high quality, and all our customers are now trained to accept a package of steaks, roasts or chops without a question of doubt as to what is under the wrapper.

One of the interesting angles in this regard is the fact that we employ three full-time butchers who practice their skilled profession eight hours each day without having to stop to wait on customers or to run in the cooler to select a particular cut for a certain customer.

We know the butchers are happier and we also find that our method of distribution in the store is economical. We are not ready to guarantee this, but we feel that we are on the threshold of an entirely new retail distribution of meats. As time goes on, we know we will run across more problems to be solved, but up to now we have been able to overcome all objections. I might mention here that all our meats are double wrapped in cellophane and locker paper. We use the so-called confectioners' wrap which protects the meat from drying out or dehydration in the frozen state.

Poultry, vegetables, fruits, fish and dairy products are some of the other items that we merchandise through our store. Practically all the frozen food distributors handle this line. We have gone one step further or, I should say, several steps further, and I would like to tell you of the developments of our prepared cooked foods sold in the frozen state. We carry and sell beef stew, spaghetti and meat balls, chicken a la king, shrimp gumbo soup, barbecue sauce, frozen salads and a most delicious Welsh rarebit. A splendid French chef, Armand Chevally, at the Villa Moderne, Glencoe, Ill., fixes these dishes for us. These foods are prepared so that all the home-maker has to do is to heat and serve them. Because of the convenience of them and probably because of the lack of help in the way of cooks and maids, our sales of these items have increased five-fold. We are at the point where the home-maker can plan a complete meal without having to do anything in the way of preparation except heating and serving.

The other newest items are frozen bakery goods such as frozen pies, blue-

berry muffins, raisin dinner rolls, cloverleaf rolls, etc. All the home-maker has to do is to put these pies in the oven, turn on the heat and serve when they are deliciously fresh baked and still warm. Frigid-Dough Products Company, Oak Park, Ill., prepares these baked goods for us and these people are doing a marvelous job.

Even Pies

Here is an interesting angle in this regard: these fresh fruit pies are full nine-inch pies and we sell them for 85 cents each. Next door to us is a baker who also sells fruit pies and he sells the same size pie for 65 cents and it is already baked. The only reason that I can see for these women preferring to buy frozen pies and pay more for them is because they are better pies and the freezing process results in a more tender and flaky crust. Of course, any housewife gets a tremendous kick out of serving a freshly baked homemade pie to her family and guests and I am not sure but what this latter fact is of even more importance than the quality factor. We sell more than 300 pies each week.

One of our latest developments is the addition of a line of game foods. We now are selling frozen eviscerated pheasants, mallard ducks, some of them plain and others smoked, and also domestic fresh frozen rabbits. All these items have been accepted with a great deal of enthusiasm among our customers.

Research Continues

In handling frozen foods we are able to do a great many things that are impossible or impractical in the fresh state. The fact that we are able to sell many of these special items without points has, of course, not hurt their popularity. There are more new things coming along and it is amazing to us how food producers are constantly developing new items in the frozen state. One of the latest is orange juice fresh frozen from tree ripened oranges with all the natural fruit sugars and vitamins locked in and packaged and frozen in cellophane bags. Texas pink grapefruit segments are another new item and we know of one research laboratory which is doing extensive research work on frozen pureed baby foods. We know these will be more acceptable to mothers and will result in a better and more flavorful product for the coming generation.

Four-In-One Calves

A heifer, Whitehill Heather Honey 19th, and Bargower Silver Ace are the proud parents of an exceptional group of youngsters born recently on the English ranch of A. W. Drummond, Whitehill, Hurlford. The quadruplet birth, which is regarded as an exceptional rarity, consisted of one heifer and three bulls.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Story of the Cattle Grub

THE STORY OF THE HEEL FLY and the cattle grub is this: One of the species of the fly now prevalent in nearly all parts of the country lays eggs in rows, cemented to the hair, usually on the legs. The eggs hatch into small worms, or larvae, in from two to six days, crawl along the hair to the skin through which they bore.

As they move upward they grow in size by sucking blood from their host, reaching the abdominal cavity in about two months. They attain a length of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, months later, when they reach the gullet. Some do not reach the gullet, but all of them burrow on, some to the spinal canal and shortly thereafter to the underside of the skin on the back where they appear as grubs.

The other specie of the fly, the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board goes on to explain, prevalent only in the northern half of the United States and in Europe, lays eggs singly on the legs, flanks and belly, or perhaps on other parts of the body.

In southern Texas the eggs of the heel fly are deposited, on warm days, as early as January and grubs reach the back the following September or Octo-

ber. By November many have cut holes in the skin through which they later emerge.

In the most northern states the fly lays eggs on the hair in June and July and the grubs fall to the ground the following March or April. They are then about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Often they crawl under loose soil or other material for protection. The grubs then go into the pupa state. After from 30 to 60 days the fly, fully developed, comes out of the pupa case. It soon flies off, mates and then the females lay eggs on the hair of the cattle. Then they die. They have no way to eat. The life cycle of the fly is about one year.

Methods of control of the cattle grub include (1) spraying or dipping; (2) dusting—equal parts by weight of derris or cube (5 per cent rotenone) and wettable sulphur can be used; (3) squeezing out by hand.

Spray Formulas

Sprays containing ground cube or derris root of the standard commercial grade of fineness are now being used extensively in several states as water suspensions for quickly treating large herds of beef cattle, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry. "The following formula at 400 pounds pressure was found satisfactory: cube or derris powder (5 per cent rotenone) $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; water, 100 gallons." The formula for dipping, which is best suited for range animals where the winters are not severe, is given by the bureau as follows: Ground cube or derris (5 per cent rotenone, 10 pounds; wetting agent (sodium lauryl sulfate), 2 ounces, and

water, 100 gallons.) "Work the powder into a thick paste by repeatedly adding to it small amounts of hot water and stirring. Thin the paste by adding more hot water and pour it over the surface of the water in the vat. Then add the wetting agent. The dip is in better condition if it is prepared a few hours before use. Stir to insure uniform suspension.

"In the dipping vat the animals are held in a swimming position for two minutes. . . . Lice are killed by this dipping, but eggs of the lice will hatch and a treatment 16 days later will be required to kill these young. If lice are not a problem, dipping should be done at intervals of 30 days."

Big Shots in Red Point Racket

The seizure in Chicago, recently, of 50,000,000 counterfeit red stamps (enough to buy all civilian rationed beef in the country for a week) gave the first indication of major racketeering operations of that nature. The confiscated stamps consisted of loose sheets of red stamps which were reportedly being offered for sale at \$5 per thousand points; the lot, had it been sold, would have brought \$2,500,000. Officials have stated that most black market operations in meat are the work of persons actually identified with the meat industry, and that except for the counterfeiting activities which are carried on by criminal racketeers, gangsters have not played a large part in the black marketing of meat.



Cattle grubs, which are responsible for \$100,000,000 annual loss in meat, milk and leather in the U. S., can be controlled by spraying cattle backs with insecticide under pressure as shown here. Above: Grubs crawl out when insecticide under pressure is sprayed into the holes they make in backs of cattle. Insecticide kills them before they can fall off and reproduce heel flies which in turn attack cattle, laying eggs which become grubs.—(Pictures courtesy Food Machinery Corp.)



March, 1945

Arc Welding on the Farm

BY J. R. MORRILL

MANY FARMER-STOCKMEN ARE today realizing the benefits that have been made possible by owning and operating arc welding equipment on their own property. This trend is not surprising in view of the advantages of welding, including repair cost savings, the elimination of expensive delays and the ability to fabricate needed items that are difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain under current restrictions.

The farm operator who includes an

electric welder as a part of his farm equipment has a quick method to restore his essential farm implements to first class condition. A broken hay rake axle of cast design, for example, was replaced by one farmer (see Fig. 1) by constructing a new welded axle, using a 1/8-inch disc having a 6-inch diameter, a 2-inch angle extending from one axle to the other, and a flat bar bent and welded to the axle as shown. By welding these members into one integral unit,

the new axle was made stronger and more rigid than the original and required no truss rod.

A broken engine crankcase is another type of repair job that can be done "on the spot" with arc welding methods. Fig. 2 shows a typical fracture of this kind. To restore this crankcase, a piece of cardboard will be held against the inside wall and an outline of the hole will be traced upon it. This shape will then be cut out and used as a template to mark and cut a piece of 1/8-inch steel plate. The plate will then be formed to conform to the contour of the crankcase and tack-welded into the hole, then finish-welded using a general purpose electrode especially designed for welding cast iron.

The trend towards changing over from solid tired wheels to pneumatic wheels is easily effected by use of the welding arc. Fig. 3 shows how the hub of a steel tired threshing machine wheel was cut out at the spokes prior to welding into the pneumatic rim seen at left foreground.

With arc welding it is also a simple matter to restore worn surfaces of various items of equipment. When the roll of a corn cob crusher (Fig. 4) became badly worn, the farmer merely built up the edge of the blade about 1/4 inch with a hard-facing type electrode. Approximately \$35 was saved by welding as compared to the cost of new crusher rolls. Other items such as plow blade edges that have become blunt are also quickly restored by welding on mild steel electrode weld metal and grinding down flush (see Fig. 5).

Regardless of the kind or type of repair job, the farmer with an arc welder can cut his maintenance costs to a minimum and probably avoid serious crop losses due to equipment breakdowns. For instance, when the brace of a farmer's hay rake became loose, it was only a matter of about 10 minutes' welding time to fuse it back into place, as shown in Fig. 6.

Not Hard to Learn

One of the remarkable features of arc welding is the fact that anyone who is mechanically inclined can readily become a proficient welder. The operation requires only the ability to hold the tip

of the electrode or welding rod a certain distance from the work to maintain the arc, move the electrode along the seam so as to allow just enough time for the metal to become molten and form the desired deposit.

It is conservatively estimated that the average farmer can learn to weld most of the kinds of jobs to be found on a

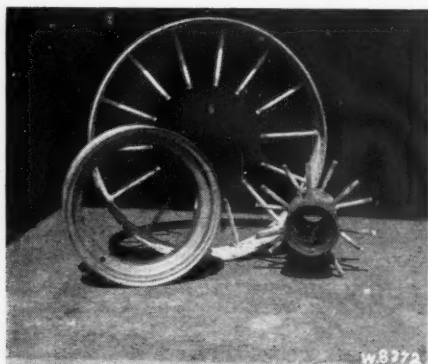


FIG. 3

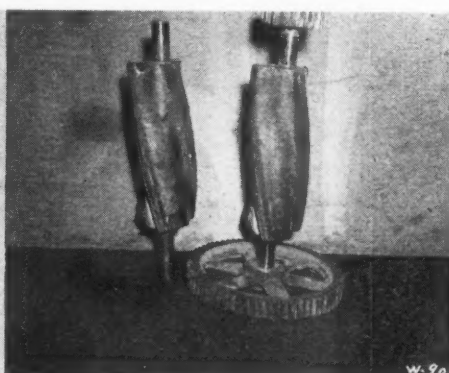


FIG. 4

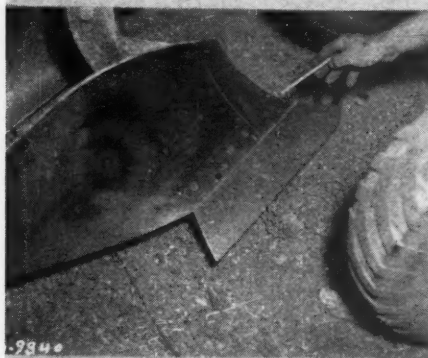


FIG. 5



FIG. 6

Fig. 3—A simple changeover frequently made on welder-equipped farms is to convert steel tired wheels to the pneumatic type. Fig. 4—Worn blades of corn cob crusher rolls shown here are resurfaced by applying abrasion-resistant metal to worn-down edges. Fig. 5—Welding resurfaced this plow blade at edge pointed out here in a few minutes' time. Fig. 6—This farmer welded a loose brace of his hay rake back into place in 10 minutes.

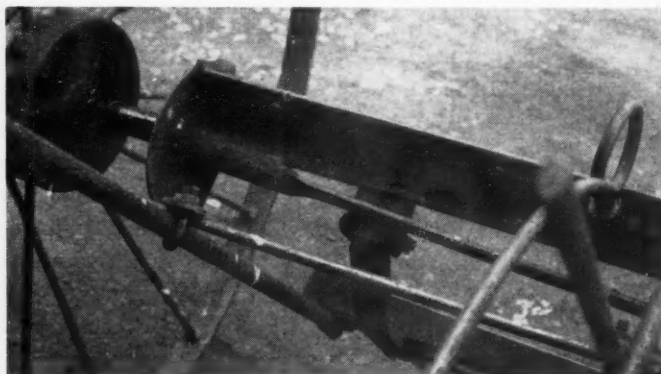


Fig. 1—Welded hay rake axle designed by fusing together a 6-inch disc, a 2-inch angle and a flat bar.

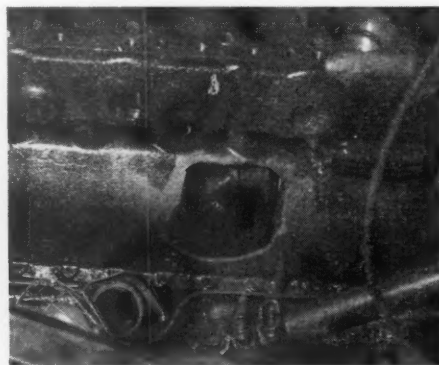


Fig. 2—This broken engine crankcase shows typical kind of repair.

farm with about 10 or 12 hours of practice. Then, too, he can have the assistance offered by the scores of educational institutions throughout the country whose agricultural engineering departments have instructions in practical welding as part of their courses. There are also thousands of county agents and supervisors who direct farmers interested in arc welding to proper sources of training and information.

Three Suitable Farm Types

There are three general types of arc-welding equipment which are applicable for farm use: (a) the small transformer welder which supplies sufficient welding current but will not overload the single phase AC power line; (b) a generator type which can be hooked up to either the power take-off of a tractor or by means of a belt drive; (c) a light, inexpensive engine-driven welder.

Before any attempt is made to decide on the most appropriate welder, it is advisable to consider what type of equipment will serve best and meet specific requirements regarding cost. The following factors should therefore be considered collectively:

1. Amount of money available for purchase of welding equipment.
2. The amount and nature of welding work to be done.
3. Availability of electric power.
4. Distance of point of repair from source of electric power.
5. Facilities for driving an arc welding generator.
6. Space available for installation of welder.
7. Facilities for handling and moving the arc welding generator.

Every stockman-farmer who wants to keep his farm machines in good repair and obtain the greatest returns from his efforts will find that an arc welding machine will be a great help. As previously pointed out, it provides him with a quick easy method of repair, is inexpensive, easy to use and simple to apply. Many instances have been reported in which the arc welder has paid for itself on a single job of equipment repair.

(The foregoing is reprinted with permission from the National Live Stock Producer, in which publication it originally appeared with a view to helping fill a known ranch or farm need. Since only a limited supply of arc welding equipment exactly suited to the average agricultural establishment is presently available, most manufacturers being busy with war orders, examples quoted in the article may, nonetheless, suggest repairs that can be made in nearby towns or cities where such equipment is accessible. Author of the article, Mr. Morrill, is assistant to the vice-president, Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Ed.)

CHURCH HEIFERS FOR WAR SUFFERERS

It is reported from Lancaster, Pa., that members of peace-loving church congregations in that area have earmarked some 68 purebred heifers, now fattening in Lancaster County barns, for distribution to destitute peoples of Europe as a rehabilitation move.

The heifers are contributed by individuals and congregations of the church in a nationwide program called "Give Heifers for Relief"—the goal of which is 100,000 head.

March, 1945

National Wool Growers' Resolutions at Fort Worth

MOST noteworthy resolutions adopted by the National Wool Growers' Association which met for the 80th time on Jan. 31 at Fort Worth, Tex., included the following: opposition to the revision of tariffs through reductions and replacements by international and reciprocal trade agreements which would serve to destroy the American market; strong recommendations to the State Department that experienced livestock labor be obtained for the wool growing industry; commendation of the work of the National Live Stock Tax Committee; a recommendation that expenditures not directly essential to the war effort be restricted to help control post-war inflation.

The wool men advocated urgently that measures taken to avert inflation be directed toward the post-war as well as the wartime period, and that controls be applied to labor and other costs as well as to commodities; favored passage of Senate Bill No. 7, and House Resolution No. 1203, giving court recourse to citizens and the limiting of penalties;

objected strenuously to the withdrawal of public lands and the acquisition of private lands to establish monuments, and urged prompt disposal by the government and its agencies when such lands are no longer needed for the war effort. Also claiming attention was a desire for those engaged in agriculture to have equal rights to acquire surplus materials; a request that a boundary fence be erected for livestock sanitary reasons between Mexico and several of the states; a bill requiring disposal of garbage and debris from ships at sea and other forms of international transportation, as a sanitary measure.

G. N. Winder of Craig, Colo., was re-elected head of the association for the third successive time. Vice-presidents are: Ray Willoughby of San Angelo, Tex.; Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Mont.; Mac Hoke, Pendleton, Ore.; Clyde Bacon, Twin Falls, Ida., and Harry J. Deveraux, Belle Fourche, S. D. J. M. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah, was re-appointed secretary, with Ed Marsh as assistant.



"Good stuff!" these Herefords may be saying as they follow in the path of a 20-foot swath of salt grass being covered by the power sprayer with a mixture of water and cane molasses. Thus treated, old hay or other material whets the appetites of range cattle in the dry season. (Photo courtesy Food Machinery Corp.)

NOVEL CROP BRINGS MONTANANS GOOD RETURNS

OUT in Liberty County, Mont., Troy W. Duncan and his son, J. W. are proving that an unusual crop, practically farmed, can pay off. In this case it's mustard, which the Duncans consider as well worth the effort as corn would be in the Midwest. Their favorite varieties, both of them "very hot stuff," are the English Yellow and the McCormick, a

brown type. They plant it in 200- and 300-acre fields, with a yield of 400 to 800 pounds per acre. This year, Mr. Duncan, Sr., has stated in an interview for the Omaha Journal-Stockman, the seed is selling at \$10 a hundred; however, he has seen it range all the way from as low as \$3 to as high as \$12, and it has produced as much as \$80 to the acre. Mustard, according to Mr. Duncan, is a "choosy" article; but the soil of Liberty County land appears to be just right for it despite the fact that other places in Montana have had no luck in raising it.

Grazing Fee Should Encourage Production, Not Upset Tax Structure

(This "open letter to the press" is being printed as a commentary on a timely issue of nation-wide importance.—ED.)

The livestock industry, as a whole, is recognized as being one valuable to the welfare of our country. And the range livestock industry of the public land regions is an important part of our country's livestock industry, as a whole.

The range livestock industry is in successful operation only by virtue of utilizing the natural annual forage crop of the public range lands in combination with feeds produced annually on privately owned ranch lands, with private capital, private initiative, private and state water, to provide a year-round operation for livestock production. It therefore follows that to the extent that any one of the above factors entering into range livestock production is withdrawn or curtailed, to that extent the industry is "hamstrung," since all values of the various factors mentioned are now very substantially utilized in present range livestock production.

Industry's Contribution Large

The range livestock industry contributes a substantial amount to the national larder in livestock and livestock products. It is, therefore, to the

best national interest that it be properly continued.

The tax structure of communities in which the range livestock industry operates, having been built largely upon the values represented thereby, is affected to the degree that the taxable wealth of the range livestock industry is affected. In view of our present increased need for federal taxation, it would seem to best national and local interest to preserve ability of such an industry to absorb its share of what appear to be rather certain future heavy tax responsibilities.

Credit is sooner or later, if not always, essential in any business enterprise or industry. Sound credit to the range livestock industry is just as important as is the most luscious forage growing on the most desirable public range. Therefore due regard should be shown, in determining policies applicable to grazing use of public range lands, to the end that the credit structures of that industry may be sound.

Last but not least, the private capital and private initiative and enterprise concerned in the case of the range livestock industry cannot indefinitely absorb drains for the purpose of directly enriching the federal treasury. At some point the attraction to produce will vanish and, through liquidation or other means, the industry will go through the throes of re-organization which cannot help but require re-organization of both

our local and national economies, as well. The need to stimulate incentive of private enterprise to produce therefore is an angle worthy of careful consideration by all interested in the reasonable stability of our local and national economies as now established.

In normal times the consumer purchases livestock products at the price he is willing to pay for them in competition with other food products and other attractions for the consumer dollar. It is, therefore, necessary to produce the range livestock within definite price ranges if the industry and the economy are not to be seriously disturbed.

Points to Consider

In arriving at a fee for grazing the public range lands within federal grazing districts which is truly "reasonable," as called for by the Taylor Grazing Act,

SPEAKING OF SUBSIDIES

J. Elmer Brock of Kaycee, Wyo., says: "We once had a cow that practiced that (subsidy) theory. She sucked herself. This beautiful theory would no doubt be accepted by the starry eyed 'economists,' but it didn't work. This cow—'Old Subsidy'—starved her calf to death each year of her bovine career, and yet it took as much hay to winter her as her less deluded sisters. (What are you going to do about these subsidies?) We got rid of the cow!"

It's no "bedtime story"—the way blackleg used to wipe out animals! Still does, for that matter, but not where stockmen use BLACKLEGOL, Cutter's one-shot vaccine that protects for life. Blacklegol is "alhydrox"—which holds the vaccine in the tissues and releases it slowly. Get BLACKLEGOL, and get RESULTS!

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it seems to my mind that the fee must stimulate and encourage range livestock production within the definite historic price ranges the producer must accept for his production; and, further, that such fee should in no manner adversely affect the tax structures of communities in which the range livestock industry exists, nor adversely affect the credit structure of the industry. Nor should it discourage the initiative of private enterprise. On the contrary, a "reasonable fee," to my mind, should encourage a sensible application of the above mentioned points.

The range livestock industry of the public land regions, with its privately owned ranches, waters and breeding herds is the only means of annually converting into business and tax revenues, the combined resources of the private holdings and the public range lands. Unless the operators can have enough of these revenues, after conversion, to meet the reasonable costs thereof, the conversion obviously must cease. Then the resources both privately and publicly owned would be valueless to anyone or anything. The reasonable costs, of course, must finally include a reasonable return on the investments in ranches, water, breeding herds, etc., which the operators must own and must furnish as essential to any sound economic use of the public range lands, and in order to qualify to use those lands.

The grazing fee policy now proposed by the U. S. Grazing Service, involving

a 300 per cent increase in the fees which have prevailed for the past 10 years or so, absolutely ignores the matter of any return whatever for the operators on their privately owned ranch and water holdings. If such a policy is allowed to become effective, the resource values which should go to maintain these investments will go, instead, to direct enrichment of the federal treasury.

Leads to Control

Obviously, the enterprises must have these values back in some way to survive, especially when our war boom is

PRODUCER READERS, PLEASE NOTE

We're taking another leaf (or a small portion thereof) out of the Arizona News Letter—not only because we like the quib for its own sake—but because maybe the shoe would fit more than just the Arizona foot, to mix our figures of speech completely. Anyway, see for yourselves:

"Send us more news for the News Letter. If you don't, some day we may have to copy last week's or leave the pages blank. Years ago a certain Arizona editor spent a week on one of his periodical drunken sprees. Sobering up on the day this weekly paper should have gone to press, he ran the week before over and put at the top of the first page the words, 'Reprinted by request.'"

over. There can be but one answer to this situation. The government cannot let this important segment of the agricultural industry of most public land regions, with the masses of settlers' families and local business and tax structures concerned, collapse. When the strain comes, those values will have to be returned. This will mean another step toward government control of both our local and national economies either through setting ceiling prices for beef, lamb, wool, etc., high enough to make up for the loss of the range values, or direct subsidies, or higher tariffs against foreign competitors—all at the ultimate expense of the consumers and taxpayers generally. If that's the kind of economy we want, it looks as if the Grazing Service fee proposals can be relied upon to bring it, with all the government regulation, control and multitude of bureaus involved. If we prefer the other kind of economy, with the ranch, water, breeding herds and public range resource values contributing directly to a sound economic operation of the range livestock industry and the local business and tax structures on a private enterprise basis with a minimum of government control, regulations and bureaus, then it looks as though all interests in Nevada and similarly situated public land regions must rise together to fight off the grazing fee policies involved in the increases now being proposed by the U. S. Grazing Service.

WALTER GILMER, President,
Nevada State Cattle Assn., Wells, Nev.

GET THIS HABIT — and you've got "SHIPPING FEVER" licked!

We're talking about the habit of routine vaccination of your livestock. What's more, we've got more than selfish reasons for urging you to vaccinate with Cutter Pelmenal.

Here's why—

Many a stockman has been fooled by the very name "shipping fever"—has found out too late that any condition which tends to lower resistance can bring on hemorrhagic and bronchial infections commonly termed "shipping fever." An animal doesn't have to budge—yet severe climatic changes, or changes in feed, can make him prey to these infections. Long, hard drives, to and from ranges, are a not infrequent cause.

That's why it pays to make vaccination with Cutter Pelmenal a routine practice—a habit that never gets broken on your range.



PELMENAL, like Cutter Blacklegol, is "alhydrox." This means it's chemically fortified—that the vaccine is fed into the animal's tissues more slowly, and acts like repeated small doses of ordinary vaccines.

One more tip: if you're planning to ship, better plan on vaccinating at least two weeks before with Pelmenal. Or, for that matter, with any vaccine you use—Cutter's or anyone else's. This gives the vaccine a chance to build up immunity to disease—and do the job right!

If not available locally, write for name of nearest supplier. Address any Cutter branch office . . .
Los Angeles • Seattle • Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver • Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

Fewer "Hands" Make Heavier Work



SPRING brings a new lamb crop to the western ranges—and a new crop of wartime problems. For instance, experienced lambing crews are increasingly hard to find. But in spite of fewer hands and other difficulties, millions of lambs are being dropped and raised to provide the nation's wool and meat.

Beyond the "romance" of sheep ranching lies a great deal of hard work. When early lambs arrive in wintry weather, there's no time to be lost in moving them from the "drop corrals" to the lambing shed. Chilled lambs often must be revived in heated incubators. It's not unusual for a good "night man" to "lamb out" 125 ewes in a night—and that *is* work. There's the feeding and, later on, trimming, docking, bunch herding, shearing, and finally the trailing of the bands to the summer ranges in the high mountain country. And always herders must be on the alert to protect their bands from coyotes and other predatory animals.

Yanks are the best-fed, best-clothed fighting force in the world. They know the comfort of warm wool uniforms. And nutritious lamb has helped prevent meat shortages at home. Sheep ranchers, like other livestock producers of the nation, deserve the thanks of a grateful America.

What do you know!

1. Which is the "best-fed, best-clothed" fighting force in the world?
2. What share of the average Swift sales dollar did producers get in '44?
3. How are chilled lambs revived on a modern sheep ranch?

Answer to these questions may be found in articles on this page.

Martha Logan's Recipe for BARBECUED SPARERIBS

(Yield: about 6 servings)

3 lbs. spareribs	¼ cup homemade catsup
1 onion	1 teaspoon dry mustard
¼ cup vinegar	½ cup water
1 cup tomato juice	1 tablespoon paprika
2 tablespoons brown sugar	¼ teaspoon chili powder
1 teaspoon salt	⅛ teaspoon cayenne pepper

Cut spareribs in pieces. Brown lightly about 10 minutes. Dice onion and combine with all other ingredients and simmer 15 minutes. Pour over browned spareribs. Cover. Simmer or bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1½ hours. Remove cover. Baste ribs. Cook about 15 minutes uncovered.



SODA BILL SEZ:

It's all right to be a yes-man as long as the boss you "yes" is a know-man.



No, the mower didn't run through here. J. A. Booher, right, Knox County, Tennessee, unit test demonstrator, stands in rye where 200 pounds of plant food and 1 ton of lime were applied, and points out to Knox County Agent R. M. Murphy an unfertilized check strip.

★ ★ ★

Many farm experts are advising farmers to order now and lay aside their 1945 requirements of commercial fertilizer. There will be some more potash than last year, but they believe the supply of phosphates will be considerably less and that war munitions demands will materially cut into the nitrates available for civilian use. Get fertilizers when and while you can, is their advice.

★ ★ **NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS** ★ ★
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life



BUY MORE ★
★ WAR BONDS

\$5 FOR YOUR GOOD IDEAS

Ideas, special tools or gadgets which have helped you in your farm or ranch work can help others. We will pay you \$5 for each one you send us which we publish on this page. Address Agricultural Good Idea Editor, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois. We cannot return unused items—sorry.



Utah Sergeant Wins Silver Star

Sgt. W. L. Stander, rancher from Promontory Point, Utah, admires the helmet that saved his life. He was wounded on the ill-fated USS Chicago by a strafing Jap plane. But he won the Silver Star for sticking to his gun without thought of personal safety.

A POST-WAR PROJECT



March, 1945



HOW THE DOLLAR IS DIVIDED

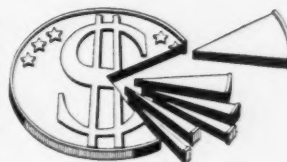
There's an old proverb, "One picture is worth a thousand words." So I decided to *draw* this month's column instead of writing it. The picture is below, and it tells this story... 75 cents (on the average) out of every Swift sales dollar goes to *agricultural producers* for their cattle, lambs, hogs, etc. And 11c out of every dollar goes to the people who work in Swift plants, preparing those farm and ranch products for market. Transporting meat, etc., an average of 1,100 miles from producer to consumer, takes another 2c. But, after all, the picture tells the story better than words of mine. Few businesses operate on such a narrow margin—few return such a large slice of their sales dollar to the suppliers of raw materials.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

HERE'S WHERE THE DOLLAR WENT

Livestock & Raw	
Materials.....	75.1c
Employees.....	11.0c
Supplies.....	4.5c
Taxes.....	3.5c
Transportation.....	2.0c
Other Expenses.....	2.9c
Remaining as	
Earnings.....	1.0c



Swift & Company CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



...and here's
your laundry room,
Mother!"

"THIS time we won't have to put it off on account of needing a new tractor. Come peace, it's as good as built—and all the other improvements we've wanted, to boot!"

* * *

What a wonderful opportunity you have today, with income and surplus so high, to assure future comforts and convenience!

And what a wonderful feeling to know that your money in War Bonds *buys twice*—gives you *double* your money's-worth! Today, weapons of victory; tomorrow, foundations of security.

You can pretty well measure America's future welfare by the amount of our savings in War Bonds. We will be prosperous to the degree that we have national purchasing power after the war. Meanwhile, every dollar you invest in War Bonds hastens the war's end, saves American lives. Dollars in the bank or in the mattress don't do *that*.

Every extra day of war means more than 500 American homes bereft of their sons. They are giving lives; will you *lend* dollars? It is just as essential as fighting. Yet it gives you the world's best investment, besides. With so many millions of Americans putting their savings in War Bonds, we are building the greatest reserve of security in all economic history—the surest defense against war inflation and postwar depression.

Help Uncle Sam with your surplus dollars! That's the *easy* part of the war effort. Buy *more* and *bigger* War Bonds, to buy more and bigger weapons of victory. It's a privilege you are lucky to have.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

THE Secretary Reports

By F. E. M.

With governmental regulations increasing in number and scope, and with the whole livestock and meat industry in the most confused state it has ever been in, everyone is ready to join in the chorus, "Don't fence me in!" We have reached a stage where one order which doesn't work requires another order. . . . And now, the courts, the OPA, the WFA and the director of economic stabilization are going 'round and 'round trying to find out what is wrong. The livestock industry is one up on them—it knows.

* * *

New York City has resorted to two meatless days a week in the vain hope that it will improve distribution of the currently short meat supply. Instead, newspapers carry accounts of "meat-easies," flourishing as did the speak-easies of two decades ago.

* * *

Uncle Sam is still playing Santa Claus to the world: Not only are we continuing to spend billions of dollars for lend-lease, but now it is said we must furnish the raw materials and the equipment to rehabilitate devastated occupied countries. When they get their industries going, then it will be said we must buy the products they turn out. Some of these days someone will dig up the ancient idea that we ought to be thinking a bit about taking care of ourselves in ways other than spending money and increasing taxation.

* * *

The foreign trade enthusiasts are taking full advantage of the present situation and are riding high for a great expansion of foreign trade. The writer predicts that the boom in foreign trade will not last much longer than the period in which we are willing to finance, with little prospect of repayment, the goods exported. When that time comes, and the only way trade can be continued is by accepting in payment therefor products, principally of agriculture, which we do not need, we will have a showdown on the whole question of foreign trade and domestic tariffs.

* * *

The Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act is being kicked around from pillar to post and more and more young men from the farms and ranches are being inducted into the armed services when the most essential job that they could possibly do during the next few months would be to help increase our dwindling food supply. It should be remembered that agricultural workers cannot be turned out by mass production methods after short courses in schools and universities. The only real way to learn to be a farmer or rancher is to grow up on a farm or ranch. General Hershey of the Selective Service

says that local draft boards in considering the Tydings amendment are not merely to determine whether a worker is essential on a farm or ranch; he says they must determine whether he is more essential in that capacity than he is to the army. But, he doesn't tell how the local draft boards can form any valid opinion based on their own knowledge. What it boils down to is that if he tells them the army needs the men, they must draft them whether they are essential on the farm or not. It is quite possible that the forthcoming manpower act will clarify this point.

* * *

The reciprocal trade act expires June 12, 1945. The 20-odd agreements written under this act are partially suspended by emergency war orders; but at the end of the war they will come back into full force and effect. It is certain that the economic conditions prevailing then will be almost entirely different from those prevailing when the agreements were drawn, and that we will have an era of uncertainty and confusion until a more realistic approach is possible to the whole tariff problem.

* * *

Housewives are still "sore" about the OPA cancellation of red and blue ration coupons. That particular order is probably the outstanding blunder of an agency which has made plenty of them. Now everyone is determined not to have any more points cancelled, and the net result will be to increase the reserve food stocks in every home in the country.

JACKSON HOLE SUIT LOST

A suit brought by the Wyoming attorney general's department, which asked to have set aside a presidential proclamation to establish the Jackson Hole national monument, has failed as the result of a district court finding. "Undoubtedly," the judge declared, "great hardship and a substantial amount of injustice will be done to the state and her citizens if the executive department carries out its threatened program," but he added that any remedial legislation would have to be taken by the legislative branch.

MONTANANS PLAN POST-WAR IMPROVEMENTS

A recent survey indicates that if Montana ranchers and farmers carry out planned post-war improvements, about 15,000 more ranch and farm workers and operators would be needed than in 1943, and that around \$83,000,000 would be expended on buildings and major equipment items. The survey was made under the direction of the Montana agricultural extension service in 38 out of the state's 56 counties. The study indicated that 68 per cent of those questioned have reserves on hand or have actually made arrangements to pay for such work after the war.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Cattle Feeder Problems

(Address of Wayland Hopley, cattle feeder of Atlantic, Ia., before the convention of the American National Live Stock Association in Denver in January, 1945.)

As a cattle feeder, I realize that you as producers also have many problems and that our difficulties are all more or less interwoven and to that end I feel that we must work together for the common good of the livestock and meat industry. When any one of the various links in the chain of growing, feeding, slaughtering and processing of meat suffers, eventually all other segments of the industry, as well as the consuming public, feel the repercussions.

In my opinion, all the troubles that we cattle feeders find ourselves in today can be traced to Washington and the various policies and directives which originate in the office of WFA and OPA to add to the already chaotic frame of mind in which a cattle feeder finds himself due to the lack of experienced labor and the prices charged for what he can secure, as well as shortage of equipment, rising feed costs, increased taxation of every form. He finds himself burdened with official interference and contradictory policies and the lack of a stable price policy.

The government agencies not only fail to cooperate with the business most directly affected by their orders, but they absolutely ignore the advice and counsel of the livestock feeder in formulating their policies. They call us in to Washington to assist in working out a program—and here let me digress for a moment to say that several times I have been wired about a meeting and asked to attend when the wire was sent after the last train I could use in getting there had left.

Feeders Not Consulted

We are supposed to help in working out these programs, but so far I have yet to learn of any program that the livestock feeder has helped formulate. They are all ready to be put into effect before we are even called in and have been given to the press and public long before our opinions are even heard. When the program is handed to us we find ourselves confronted with price rollbacks, consumers' subsidies, etc., all of which seem to be designed to appease labor, where there are more votes.

No consideration has been given as to what effect these rollbacks, subsidies, etc., have upon the financial well-being of the feeder directly and indirectly upon the meat supply for armed forces, lease-lend and the consuming public. In other words, they kill and eat the goose that lays the marbled beef in their butcher's cooler and then wonder why there is a shortage of that goose's eggs. It seems to me that anyone should be able to see that you producers and we feeders can-

not support high labor costs, high feed costs and every other increased expense in the face of lower income. Labor's voice in Congress says that the cattle feeders are lining their pockets with money but I find when I reach in mine that there has been a hole through which all the money has drained, into narrowing margins and increased costs of production all along the line.

In order to prove that the advice of men identified with the production and feeding of cattle might be worth while, I hope I will be forgiven for quoting from a statement I made before the Senate agricultural committee when invited to appear, with others, before them back in November of 1943. I quote:

"Unless Congress asserts itself and takes steps to stop the bureaucratic directives that are being issued by various bureaus in Washington to the food producers of this country, we are headed for a real shortage of beef. The cattle feeders find themselves in a state of chaos and confusion and are more confounded each time a directive comes from Washington concerning the meat problem."

Predictions Fulfilled

This prediction was fulfilled and has been acknowledged by OPA by the fact that they have felt it necessary again to put all meats upon the ration list and raise point values as well—thus showing that their figures indicate a lesser supply of available beef to cover the red stamps which have been issued.

Without a raise in point values, our government might find itself in the position of breaking faith with the consumer for there would not be enough meat to cover his red points. That position shouldn't be a new one to them for they have consistently broken faith with the cattle feeder, but unfortunately for him, that cattle feeder doesn't happen to be a member of CIO or any other striking labor union.

This prediction was further fulfilled in a manner which has directly affected you producers, for the feeder failed to take your cattle in the early part of this season until the price on them had gone down to a place where it looked as if he might be able to make a profit in buying and feeding them, as those of you who were moving cattle at that time can well remember.

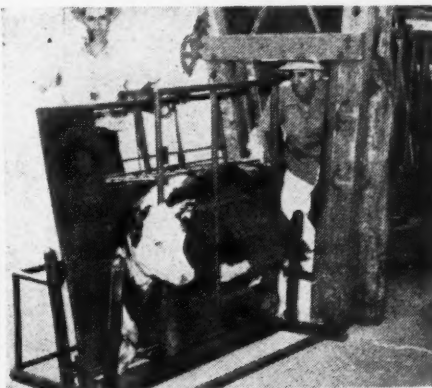
Further, double A and A beef became so short in supply that the Chicago market for such beef moved to an \$18.50 top and there remained until recent weeks. The cattle feeder well knew that this price was in excess of the fixed OPA ceiling, but the lack of government action being taken upon this condition led him to believe that, due to the extremely short supply, that price was what the government recognized as necessary. As a consequence, he filled

Staggs BRANDING TABLE

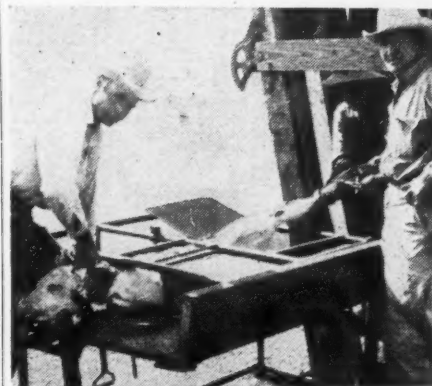
WORK YOUR CALVES THE
EASY WAY

Table operated by two or more men in less time than ordinary lot work. Sturdy construction; electrically welded. Made in two parts, making it easily handled or loaded by one or two men. Weight, approximately 300 lbs. Hogs and other young animals may be easily worked in the STAGGS BRANDING TABLE.

AVOID MANY DANGERS OF INFECTION FROM
GROUND, OVERHEATING CALVES AND
INJURIES FROM THROWING



When calf enters table operator at left squeezes calf by pulling ratchet bar, which holds calf securely. Same operation tilts calf and table to horizontal position.



Operators are in position to dehorn, vaccinate, castrate, brand or tattoo. Accessible space for branding anywhere on side of animal.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION TO

STAGGS AND CO.

(Incorporated)

P. O. BOX 406 HENRIETTA, TEXAS

Specify which side of calf you brand

AN OBSERVATION ON FOOD PREJUDICES

How would you like to try some balut (young unhatched duckling boiled in the shell) or some durian (a fruit that is a mixture of peach, garlic and almonds) or some bamboo shoots? These are some of the new foods that Dr. David Fairchild, government foreign plant expert, has offered to Americans and found not wanted. In Atlantic Monthly, Dr. Fairchild, realizing that there are food allergies and physical factors determining an individual's sense of taste, writes:

"Everywhere I turned with my new fruits or vegetables I met the same

careless, false-to-fact evaluation of their qualities and their possibilities... unscientific diagnosis of the effects of eating them and an amazing conservatism have tended to restrict agriculture, not to the food plants which could be grown in a country, but to those which the inhabitants of that country have deigned to learn to eat.

"The unreasoning vagaries of taste are, I suspect, one of the many unreasoning prejudices with which all of us fill our short lives and mess up our existences, ending often in that most unscientific behavior known as hate."

his feed yards, feeling that it was his patriotic duty to make available an adequate beef supply for the armed forces, lease-land and civilian population staggered over the months directly ahead.

Now, this cattle feeder finds himself confronted with another stabilization directive, which to my mind is the same old wolf dolled up by the government in lamb's clothes.

Following the same pattern used in each new move by OPA, I was invited by wire to attend the recent Chicago and Kansas City meetings some two hours after the last available transportation from my home to Chicago had left. However, I was able to attend the Kansas City meeting in company with a good many of you men here assembled. I should now like to tell you the position in which I found myself after coming out of that meeting.

I fully realize that a great many of you people are entirely aware of the provisions in this so-called "beef stabilization order" so I shall attempt to analyze the thing in a general way as

I feel it affects the cattle feeder.

First of all, they establish an over-all ceiling of \$17.50, Chicago basis, which is a \$1 a hundred rollback to the cattle feeder based upon the prices at which his feed yards were filled, and in reality this \$17.50 is not the on-the-hoof-ceiling price—under the order \$16.50 is the price; \$17.50 is where a packer, if he so desired, might go without fear of OPA violation and the penalties thereby invoked. The \$17.50 figure which has been so widely publicized, in my opinion, is a direct misrepresentation put out to the consuming public, mainly the labor agitators, to show them what a price is being paid the cattle feeder. I have failed to see, in any of the government's releases for public consumption, any statement which would attempt to clarify this figure as it actually exists between feeder and consumer.

Then, the restrictive order limiting the percentage of double A and A cattle that a slaughterer can have in his total drove kill: To my mind, this is a major step being taken by the government to

regiment the industry completely. It not only is unworkable and entirely unnecessary, but if the government would take such steps as have been recommended by cattle feeders, these slaughterers would have adequate supplies of double A and A cattle for their kill—making the whole allocation order unnecessary.

In other words, if they want double A and A cattle, why not raise the subsidies to such a level that they will be produced in sufficient numbers to satisfy the demand? However, I hate subsidies and do not want them—are our laboring people at immeasurably increased salaries unable to pay for their food? Must we let our fighting men return to pay for feeding our civilian population after having fought to keep them free? If so, then let these subsidies be paid directly to the man who produces the meat where it will assure a constant beef supply on a basis whereon he can make a reasonable profit.

The final payoff of the Kansas City meeting to me—after our having been sworn to secrecy by the OPA as to the results and accomplishments of the meeting—was to find that Mr. Madigan held a press conference himself before we were out of the building—in which he claimed that the meeting was a decided success because he had obtained the support for the program "from a substantial minority, the intelligent minority." As a cattle feeder, I can't be too resentful of Mr. Madigan's remarks referring to my intelligence, for I have tried to conform to the ideas put forth by the Washington theorists.

Now, in conclusion, we don't have to feed cattle in our country. We could sell our crops in the form of cereals and other things.

There is the other thing—these lands of ours which will grow an abundance of corn and other crops, they will produce grass upon which we can feed cattle and those cattle can be fed out to market.

This is not the policy I personally like to subscribe to. However, it is a policy which we might fall back to.

I feel very deeply about these matters that I have attempted to discuss with you this morning, and I think the thing to do is for you and me to sit down and work them out together.

BOVINE BIRTH DELAYS TRAIN

At Fort Erie, Ont., a freight train was delayed at the international bridge (railway) when a cow en route to the United States gave birth to a bull calf.

Compassionate railway men halted the train while a skilled cow hand ushered in the new arrival with system and dispatch. Explanations were in order at the train's destination when a count showed one more head than the customs manifest, filed prior to the departure of the train.

At last reports both the bovine and calf—and the train crew—were doing quite well.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Mr. Live Stock Producer

WHEN SHIPPING TO THE LEADING CENTRAL MARKETS, YOU WILL FIND IT TO YOUR INTERESTS TO CONSIGN YOUR SHIPMENTS TO

JOHN CLAY & COMPANY

Who for 58 years have conducted a

STRICTLY COMMISSION BUSINESS

Selling live stock on consignment and making purchases for customers only on orders. Please advise us what you plan to ship this season that we may be of assistance in finding an outlet for your offerings. For market information write our nearest office.

REMEMBER, WE DO NOT SPECULATE

Offices at: Chicago, Ill.; Omaha, Nebr.; Kansas City, Mo.; So. St. Paul, Minn.; Sioux City, Ia.; So. St. Joseph, Mo.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Fort Worth, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; Ogden, Utah; Denver, Colo.

THE CLAY WAY IS THE SAFE WAY

THE CATTLE CEILINGS

A SUMMARY of the provisions of the live cattle ceiling order effective Jan. 29 is given here "for the record." Ceilings range from \$17.25 to \$18.60 a cwt. They are established for 10 market centers and in 24 market areas. To collect subsidies, packers must also stay within minimums. Exempted from the ceilings are animals sold for breeding or commercial purposes and those sold by 4-H and other club members.

Established also is a "drove compliance" system under which slaughterers are limited in the total amount they may pay in buying cattle during a monthly accounting period. During the accounting period, a maximum limit (75 per cent in the Rocky Mountain and West Coast states and 50 per cent in Oklahoma and most of Texas for February and March) governs the good and choice cattle a slaughterer may kill.

Ceiling prices in western zones are: Zone 1—Washington, (except Spokane), Oregon and California—is \$18.60; zone 2—Idaho and Nevada—\$18.35; zone 3—Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona—\$18; zone 4—Colorado and New Mexico—\$17.60; zone 5—North Dakota, Nebraska (except Omaha), South Dakota (except Sioux Falls) and Kansas (except Kansas City)—\$17.40; zone 6—Oklahoma—\$17.40; zone 7—Texas (except Houston, Dallas, Ft. Worth, El Paso and San

KEEP IT UP

According to a release from the war finance division of the Treasury Department, the ranchers and farmers of the United States are setting a creditable record in the purchase of war bonds. In the six loan campaigns which have been held, the ranchers put more money into E bonds than they made from the total money crop of the country for the 10-year period 1930-39.

On a basis of \$12,000,000,000 farm net income for 1943, they have bought \$1,200,000,000 worth of bonds, or about 10 per cent. This is equal to the industrial payroll savings plan. The investment is regarded as a means of putting agriculture in a strong financial position, affording protection against farm hazards such as livestock disease and crop failures in post-war.

INSPECTORS DO BIG JOB

Veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry are handling huge flows of livestock. A recent report by Dr. A. W. Miller, bureau chief, shows the nature and extent of the duties performed; in these, the government inspectors served as "traffic officers." Animals inspected included 23,412,083 cattle, 28,150,427 sheep and 45,152,111 swine—a total of 96,714,621 food animals. Cattle and sheep dipped to control injurious parasites numbered 290,615. In addition 438,166 swine were immunized against cholera, preparatory to their distribution for feeding or breeding purposes.

Study Covers Range Beef Needs

A \$20,000 grant which will be used to expand research on mineral needs of range beef cattle has been made by Swift & Co. to the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station at Stillwater, Okla. The station has a 4,500-acre experimental range unit near Stillwater where studies on the subject are already in progress; results in other sections of Oklahoma will also be checked. Another Swift & Co. grant of \$20,000 to Purdue University's agricultural experiment station is to be used for research on "The Future of the Livestock Industry in the United States." This project will cover the entire country.

• BARNYARD INTERVIEWS •



**"YOU BET MY
'GET' IS GOOD!"**

*I eat what herd sires should—
The minerals I need—*



IN CUDAHY'S ALL PURPOSE MINERAL FEED™



"We prefer Cudahy's," say these cattlemen. Three wins in four years is enviable record of Karl and George Hoffman of Ida Grove, Iowa. The Hoffmans say, "We feel that a mineral supplement is an absolute necessity and we prefer Cudahy's." For fast gains in your feed lot, give cat-

tle free access to Cudahy's All Purpose Mineral Feed.

For cattle...hogs...sheep...horses...poultry—get Cudahy's, the All Purpose Mineral Feed...a PLUS product because it contains a high percentage of steamed bone meal as a base.



THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY • WICHITA • OMAHA • SIOUX CITY • ST. PAUL • DENVER • SALT LAKE CITY • LOS ANGELES • ALBANY, GA.

Americanism

Talk by Chas. Madrid, Indian philosopher of Las Cruces, N. M., at recent American National convention.



Mr. Madrid

WE HAVE BEEN HEARING A LOT about the four freedoms. And I am here to tell you that the Indian, at one time, has had freedom. There is no human heart, there is no race, there is no one that loves liberty and freedom more than the Red Man.

And you Americans, you are the salt of the earth. Cattlemen are the backbone of the country and agriculture is the foundation of this country. And to you people who have never heard the story of this country, let me say that agriculture, those engaging in agriculture and in the cattle business, and the fellows that stay in the sticks, they make this country what it is. They never learned the word "defeat."

Well, we talk about the freedoms. All right, freedom from what? Freedom from fear, that is one of the freedoms, they say. Who said we were afraid?

The only thing that the American people are afraid of today is their own government. It should not be that way.

I have said for years you white folks took this country from the Indians and made a mess out of it. Now, here, you come out with the Atlantic Charter. The Atlantic Charter provided that all countries taken away from people by force shall be given back to them. We heard you the first time. All right, we don't want it. You messed it up, and as free Americans, you have to straighten it out.

The American is unafraid to work, he is unafraid to look to the future. He does not live by past glories. But he must learn by the lessons of history.

We have a right, as Indians and as Americans, to ask—you have a right to ask—"What are we fighting for?" We Indians are curious to know.

I wish to ask you a question, one thing that has always bothered me. I have always wondered why Hitler and those aggressor nations that have been fighting for 2,000 years have never attacked Switzerland, a little nation of 2,000,000 people. I asked a man from Ames, Iowa, why they didn't attack Switzerland. And he said, "They don't attack Switzerland because every inch of that soil is provided for with what it takes."

I left the reservation because I did not like to live under rule, and now you are getting a taste of that.

One thing I beg of you: Let us forget our fight among ourselves, and even with the bureaucrats—God bless them.

Those that have loved ones in this war

—the very cream of the men and women of America—have good cause for living. Our hopes rise with the demonstrated courage and bravery of those men and women on the fighting fronts.

But let us build an America on faith. Let us call faith to our aid. What is Americanism? To my mind, Americanism is composed of what it takes; to my mind, Americanism is not to be talking about dollars, not to be thinking if we invest in bonds we have given everything. Don't be thinking how much we are going to get out of this war, but let us be thinking about what we are going to make out of this country and make out of ourselves.

We who are engaged in the production of the things that people like and fight for believe in agriculture. We believe we are entitled to have convictions upon which our policies are based.

As we face the future, the building of peace, we must do so with a realization of the obligations to the men who have sacrificed so much to gain the future peace for us, and we must turn to these ideals. Let us have faith in America and in America's future, a future of independence, integrity, sovereignty, a future of higher standards of living. Let us have faith in the right and benefits of love, freedom and individual enterprise; faith in the principles that there can be no right without responsibility, no privilege without a duty to perform; faith in work, the forerunner of reward; incentive as the kindling spark of productive industry; let us have faith in the American way of doing things; each industry, each individual in his place, to take his place and be granted rewards according to ability and capacity in a great coordinated and efficiently geared system of working and contributing to the national welfare. Let us have faith in America's progressive instinct, in the things that we have developed for the comfort and happiness of our people—science, research and technical knowledge; let us have faith in the great and small alike; and in the importance of all to be free, peaceful and productive. I believe with stout heart that we have what it takes to bring that about.

AN ARMY MULE'S SOLILOQUY

By Walter B. Weare



I lean against the old corral, as I stomp the flies away,
And wonder when my years are up if I'll draw a sergeant's pay.
I've service stripes upon my back where they fanned me with the reins;
They damned me as an army mule, but they idolized my brains.

All Cattle and Calves On Farms, Jan. 1, 1945

State	Average 1934-43 Thousands	1944	1945 (Prelim.) Number
N. Dak.	1,402	1,868	1,905
S. Dak.	1,759	2,367	2,485
Nebr.	3,226	3,890	4,004
Kans.	3,166	3,960	4,039
La.	1,159	1,418	1,461
Okla.	2,525	3,154	3,091
Tex.	7,326	7,745	7,590
Mont.	1,280	1,757	1,739
Ida.	781	961	961
Wyo.	867	1,033	1,043
Colo.	1,535	1,920	1,882
N. Mex.	1,314	1,420	1,335
Ariz.	927	959	892
Utah	445	525	541
Nev.	375	435	443
Wash.	806	1,040	998
Ore.	965	1,194	1,182
Calif.	2,330	2,613	2,430
All U. S.	70,237	82,364	81,760

CANADA'S MEAT OUTPUT

According to Foreign Crops and Markets, publication of the agriculture department's office of foreign agricultural relations, Canada's 1944 livestock slaughter and meat production exceeded all previous records, and the increased output was accompanied by a further rise in cattle numbers. Of the total meat output, tentatively estimated at about 2.5 billion pounds, about three-fourths was produced in inspected plants. The inspected total was 315,000,000 pounds higher than in 1943, an increase of 20 per cent. Inspected beef production, totaling 633,000,000, was up 30,000,000 pounds, or about 5 per cent. Veal output, at 67,000,000 pounds, was 4,000,000 over the previous year.

DIET STUDY FOR THE YOUNG

The National Live Stock and Meat Board at Chicago is distributing an effective study program built around a 32-page booklet, "You and Your Engine" by Laura Oftedal. The book, supplemented by colored illustrations, is intended primarily for children of the middle elementary school grades. By comparing the child's body to a locomotive and envisioning the child as the engineer, a practical yet attractive object lesson is taught about the importance of proper nutrition as "fuel" for the "engine." Work charts show the pupils the amounts of meat and other foods required in their diets.

HUNTING BY AIR

Laws at present existing in the state of Nevada, which prohibit hunting by airplane, may be abrogated if two bills pending before the legislature there should pass. These would incorporate provisions for the hunting of coyotes from planes.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCERS

alves
1, 1945

1945
(Prelim.)
Number

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2,485
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Plugging Some Holes in The Cattle Ceiling Order

In a letter to the legislative committee of the American National, Secretary Mollin reports that he saw John Madigan of OPA in Washington recently and "pressed again for quick action to amend the Vinson cattle ceiling order so as to provide a loophole for the usual trading conditions on stocker and feeder cattle, other than slaughter cattle, and also on fat cattle where scales are not available. He indicated that they are working on two amendments—one that will cover the sale of stocker and feeder cattle on a per head basis provided that the price paid does not exceed a price figured as follows: the estimated weight figured at a price \$2 per hundred below the ceiling in that area. The other will provide an exemption for small slaughterers, up to 25 head of cattle per month, where scales are not available.

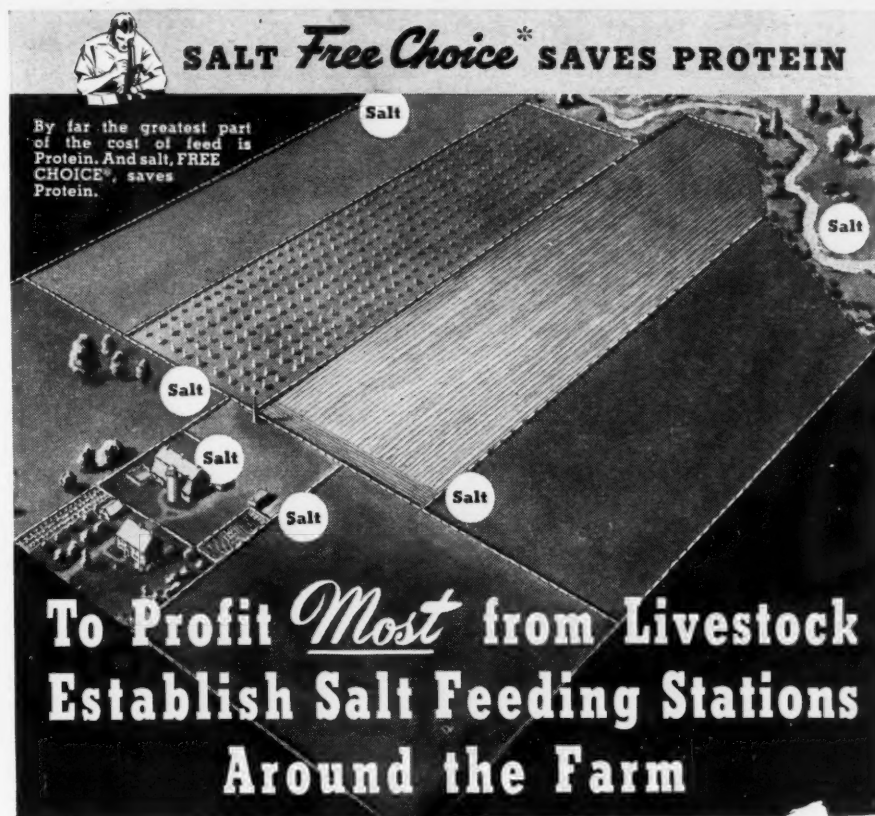
"I am advised that sales made on basis of ranch weights with a stipulated percentage of shrink are not in violation of the order and that consignments direct to packinghouses sold on basis of carcass grade and weight likewise are not in violation provided the price paid works back to a live weight basis and does not exceed the ceiling price.

"Purchases by speculators in the country of fat cattle by the head with the expectation of selling them to slaughterers are not in violation of the order unless the purchaser is a direct agent of a packinghouse."

Mr. Mollin states further, with respect to alarming stories appearing in the papers about no meat being available for civilian use, "I told him a roll-back in price July 2, just when feeders were beginning to think about their feeding operations for the coming winter, would be bad from the psychological standpoint." Also, "I reminded him (Mr. Madigan) that each year for the past three years there had been a disturbing announcement by OPA during the progress of the cattle feeding season and that unquestionably beef production had been retarded thereby."

FENCES THAT LIVE

Writing in the agricultural department's Agriculture in the Americas, Julian C. Crane, agronomist, who has been stationed in Cuba for the past year and a half, defines the "living fences" as one of the most impressive sights to greet a person traveling through that country. The term "living," Dr. Crane explains, is used because the posts, to which are fastened from two to eight strands of barbed wire, are really live tree trunks, the terminal branches of which are cut off periodically to the desired height. During the flowering season, from January to April, masses of blossoms are to be seen topping the fences along the railroads and highways and enclosing practically every field or tract of land. Such fences are therefore not only useful, but beautiful as well.



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To Profit *Most* from Livestock Establish Salt Feeding Stations Around the Farm

Of course you feed salt now. But do you feed enough? Animals differ in their salt requirements.

That is why it is so important to establish FREE CHOICE* salt stations all around your farm, in the pasture, the fields, the woods, wherever livestock gather.

Keeping salt, FREE CHOICE* before your animals all the time is the only way to be sure they are getting all they want and need at the time they're eating and digesting their feed.

Salt—the Most Essential of all Minerals

Salt does more than stimulate the appetite. It aids digestion, increases feed assimilation, cuts feeding costs. Salt is indispensable to the digestion of protein.

On a dry matter basis, roughly one-third of the weight of the animal body is protein. The same is true of milk. Wool, hair, feathers, are practically pure protein. And unless your animals are assimilating the protein you feed them, they can't convert it into profitable gains in weight, production of

milk, and in the case of sheep, thick, heavy fleece.

Salt FREE CHOICE, Saves Protein

How your animals utilize this essential protein depends largely upon the amount of salt you feed them. Salt supplies the chloride for the hydrochloric acid without which proteins are not digested, but *wasted*. You want to be sure they get enough. Let livestock decide for themselves by feeding salt FREE CHOICE*.

Salt also supplies the sodium needed in bile for the digestion of fats. It is important to the blood, to nerves and muscles. It has a stimulating effect on the reproductive functions. There is hardly a vital process that is not in some way dependent upon salt.

So to save protein, to cut your feeding costs, to have healthier, thriftier animals, to increase your profits from livestock production, establish salt stations around your farm and feed Morton's Salt FREE CHOICE*.

FREE Valuable Book on Feeding Salt



It will pay you to have a copy of this authoritative 32-page book, the most complete ever published on feeding salt to all livestock. Explains the importance of salt in the animal diet . . . how best to feed salt . . . gives plans for making salt boxes for FREE CHOICE* feeding. Mail your request to Morton Salt Company, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4,

*Salt Free Choice means having salt before your animals all the time, so that they can eat as much or as little as they want.



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ASSOCIATION NOTES

At the Feb. 16 convention of the Umatilla County Cattlemen's Association in Pendleton, Ore., speakers included Herbert Chandler of Baker, president of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon; L. A. McClintock, local association head; H. P. Maddison of the OPA; D. D. Robinson, extension forester of Corvallis; C. L. Jamison, Oregon state association secretary; Henry Lazinka of Ukiah, local past president, and Walter Holt, Umatilla county agent. Officers elected are: L. A. McClintock, Pendleton, president; Buzz Fisk, Echo, vice-president; Finis Kirkpatrick, Pendleton, treasurer, and Walter Holt, Pendleton, secretary.

As sponsor of the junior committee of the American National Live Stock Association, F. E. Messersmith, Alliance, Neb., reports some progress made at the recent American National convention in furthering junior organization activity. There was no formal meeting of the group at the convention, since only one of the committee's officers was there—Robert Messersmith; but a number of young people were present, Mr. Messersmith reports: "Guy Harm of Piedmont, S. D., was there but on his way to the navy. He will turn over to his younger brother at home the duty of helping to organize South Dakota juniors. Betty Horton of Tucumcari, N. M., who is secretary of the New Mexico juniors and vice-president of a county group in New Mexico, was present and expressed her readiness to help in New Mexico and neighboring states. Polly Collins, Kit

Carson, Colo., said that she feels sure that her state can organize a state junior group with a bit of help and encouragement. Any state association which wants to see a junior organization perfected in its state should appoint a few juniors to plan for a meeting when its state association meets. Robert Messersmith or Betty Horton, I am sure, will be glad to send a copy of their state junior by-laws and other information and will help in any way desired."

The Humboldt County Stockmen's Association, convened at Eureka, Calif., on Feb. 3, endorsed a California Cattlemen's Association statement on meat production and consumption which also took the popular "holding-back-their-cattle" fallacy apart in this way: As for 20 years past, the fall shipping and marketing season for cattle has come to its normal close; the new grass crop is just starting and cattle have been placed in pastures to utilize this grass in making "grass-fat beef" which normally constitutes a large proportion of the state's beef supplies during April through July. Prior to that time the bulk of California's beef will come from feedlots, both within and without the state. To attempt the marketing of range beef at this time of year is exactly like marketing green peaches or cherries; when cattle are fat, the beef is just as ripe and perishable as is the fruit and cannot be held off the market—and for the same reasons.

Coastal cattlemen meeting in Beaumont, Tex., in January opposed the new cattle ceilings which they said would discourage beef production. They objected to having the price of their cattle graded down 2 cents below that of fat cattle because although "cattle in the eastern feedlots were fatter the meat was actually less popular than meat from coastal animals since there was more lean meat on the animals here which possessed just as much food value and contained as much protein as eastern AA cattle." Re-elected to head the Coastal Cattle Association were George Bauer, president, W. P. H. McFaddin, executive vice-president, and Oscar Gallier, treasurer.

The new list of officers for the Boulder Stock Growers' Association includes the names of John Hendricks, president; Dick Scates, vice-president; Leonard Wittmeyer, secretary, and Ernest Bettasso, treasurer, the two last mentioned being re-elections. In convention Feb. 20 at Boulder, Colo., members were addressed by American National Secretary F. E. Mollin.

The group's resolutions expressed unalterable opposition to ceilings, subsidies, rollbacks and similar restrictive measures; voiced strong opposition to the admission of meats from countries suffering from foot-and-mouth disease; urged officials to preserve needed farm

and ranch help so far as possible without interfering with the war effort. They also condemned the expenditure of personnel and money in taking the farm census at this time; recommended Bang's vaccination to all cattle owners, and protested any increase or change of method in license fees for commercial motor vehicles; recommended automatic renewal of leases and liberalization of lease bondings; objected to the governmental agencies' attitude in the matter of "overgrazing," and protested any new herd laws.

After 15 years as secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, Russell Thorp of Cheyenne has resigned that office. The announcement has been made by George A. Cross of Dubois, president of the association who also heads the Wyoming state senate. The resignation became effective Jan. 9 and no successor has been appointed; Mrs. Myrna Agee is serving as acting secretary. In ending his long term of service, Mr. Thorp also concludes his duties as chief inspector for the Wyoming organization; through his energetic work with the group he had become nationally prominent in livestock industry activities. His own operations have included cattle ranches in his home state, in Nebraska and in Montana.

Alvin Browning, Willcox, president; Ruth Evans, Peoria, vice-president; Mary Converse, Prescott, secretary, and Ann Hutchinson, Patagonia, treasurer—these names comprise the list of officers re-elected by the Junior Arizona Cattle Growers' Association in annual meeting Jan. 5-6 at Phoenix. Topics under discussion as the members convened included the formation of a national association of juniors.

Cattlemen and sheepmen around Oakdale, Calif., have organized to fight trespassing by pheasant hunters and the losses resulting therefrom, such as fences and other equipment broken and expensive purebred cattle killed. The ranchers are particularly indignant over the openly defiant attitude displayed by some of the hunters, and are determined to guard against further damages.

SACKCLOTH BEAUTY AID

It wasn't hungry cattle that created the huge demand for a livestock feed in Hydro, Okla. The feed, let it be explained, is sacked in colorful, flowery cotton prints which are almost unobtainable in clothing stores. Thus the fairer sex is buying several sacks of the cattle feed at a time, to obtain material for making dresses, aprons and baby clothes from the sacking. What's more, "the material wears better!" declared a mother of several young hopefuls.

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Setting It Straight for the Record

(The following letter was addressed to the editor of Time Magazine.)

I have before me your issue of Jan. 15. Referring to the article about a bull market under the caption "Food" on page 79, it seems unfortunate that a magazine so widely read as yours should so carelessly present this matter. You indicate there has been a substantial advance in cattle prices, going back to 1941 to establish your base. The fact of the matter is, however, that the present beef ceilings, aside from the rollback which was not for the benefit of producers but, instead, in the interest of consumers, were established on Dec. 16, 1942. I checked yesterday with the Department of Agriculture here in Denver and I am advised that the average price of beef steers of all grades in Chicago for the year 1943, immediately following the establishment of these ceilings, was \$15.30 and for the same classification in the following year, 1944, \$15.44. This difference of 14 cents per hundred by no means compensates cattle feeders for the sharp increases in costs of making beef since the ceilings were established.

During that period there have been two increases in corn ceiling prices: one of 5 cents a bushel and one of 9 cents a bushel, and also an increase in the ceiling price of protein concentrates of from \$10 to \$12 per ton. The index figure for farm wage rates on Jan. 1, 1943, immediately after the establishment of the meat ceilings, was 224, compared with the 1910-14 average base. On Oct. 15, 1944, the index figure was 325. Practically every other item of feed, material and equipment which goes into the production of feeder cattle, or the finishing of them in the feedlot, has likewise increased in cost.

The average price of all stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City for the year 1943 was \$12.35. For the year 1944 it was \$11.75—so you can see that the producer, despite increased costs, is getting less money for his product than he was at the time these ceilings were established. This decline in price of the cost of the feeder steers has not been sufficient to compensate the feeder for the sharp increase in costs referred to above.

You suggest that cattlemen deliberately withheld their shipments in order to force the market up. You cannot substantiate this statement. The fact is that the estimated total slaughter for the year 1944 was 33,900,000 head, more than 6,000,000 head above the previous record of 27,683,000 head set

in 1942. That doesn't look as though cattlemen are holding back their cattle. The goal set by the War Food Administration for the year 1944 was 33,800,000 head. When it was issued in the latter part of the year 1943 it was generally thought to be impossible of achievement; but it was achieved, and a little more, too. As a matter of fact this association has been urging increased marketings for several years and the record shows the cattlemen have practiced just that.

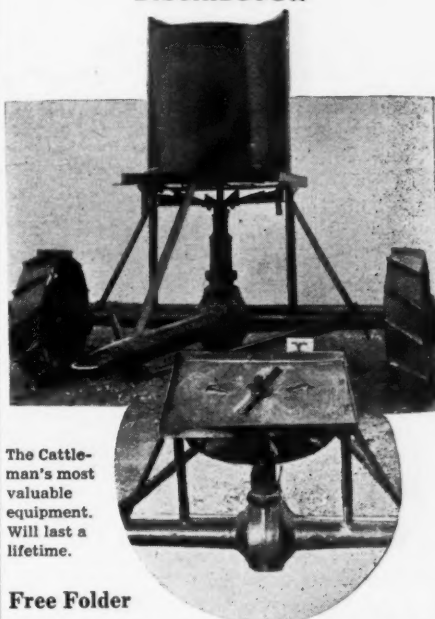
It is quite true that beef production in 1944 was not so great as it ordinarily would have been with the tremendous number of animals marketed but that is no fault of the cattle producer or of the cattle feeder. You may remember that last spring the War Food Administration issued a corn freeze order and many cattlemen with cattle in their feedlots were prohibited from buying corn from their neighbors because Uncle Sam would pay 5 cents a bushel more for that corn than he was allowed to pay. He either had to go into the black market for corn or ship his cattle, and the result was very much lighter weights on the average kill.

The only sure cure for the black market situation in meats and the extreme shortage relative to the demand is to increase production. OPA from the beginning has been more interested in "holding the line" than in providing beef for the American consumers. This year we had a "natural" setup for producing far the greatest amount of beef ever produced. We had the greatest number of cattle ever on record in the country and the biggest corn crop in 1944 ever produced. There was a substantial reduction in hog and poultry numbers so that the feed was available to make beef in 1945 on an unprecedented scale. OPA missed the boat, and as a result millions of good quality calves that should have gone into the feedlots went direct to slaughter. Despite all these handicaps the record still shows that 1944 meat production of close to 25,000,000,000 pounds was the greatest on record. It is now estimated that the 1945 production of beef and veal will be about a billion pounds greater than in 1944; but with less pork and lamb the total production will be considerably reduced. This is, however, no fault of the cattleman. A substantial portion of this reduction in pork and lamb could have been offset by increasing beef production as suggested above.

—F. E. MOLLIN.

In June, 1944, less than a pound of butter cost 5,000,000 drachmas in Greece. About the same time, one kilogram of butter cost \$20 on the French black market, \$64 on the German black market, and \$50 on the Italian black market.

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The Cattleman's most valuable equipment. Will last a lifetime.

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All heavy steel electrically welded construction. Spreads all broadcast materials—top-dressing, nitrate, phosphate, lime, slag—all commercial fertilizers and seed broadcasting operations.

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One B-29 Superfortress consumes as much gasoline in one hour as an A-ration holder would get in five and a half years, at the present rate of two gallons a week—and its accomplishments are worthy of the expenditures.

THE MONTH'S MARKETS

By H. W. FRENCH

MARKET MOVEMENT OF CATTLE

is persistently heavy at most centers, and unless supplies shut off unexpectedly the movement in the first quarter of the year will be greater than generally predicted. During the week ending Feb. 17, the run at Chicago was the heaviest in 25 years for this season of the year.

Despite liberal supplies, the demand continued broad, and the outlet on shipping account was down only when storms interfered with handling by the railroads. On the Denver market, shipping demand was heavy and principally from the West Coast, and during January the California buyers took over 400 cars of cattle; and undoubtedly the number will exceed 500 cars in February.

Price fluctuations were frequent, with most of the changes confined to medium cows and to bulls. Variations in the beef steer values were minor, and the trend on heifers was continually upward with practically no setbacks. So far prices have not approached the permissible ceiling but in the main are close to it.

Apparently there is a great need for beef on the West Coast. Many slaughterers are buying at country points, and in some instances have gone as far east as Omaha in filling some of their orders. Higher ceilings in California are having a bullish influence on prices for live cattle in many areas.



Mr. French

Trade reports indicate that many cattle feeders are disposed to send their cattle to market after a feeding period of 120 days, and at most central markets cattle having been in the feedlot 140 days represent the best available. Some feedlots are expected to be bare within 90 days, as many are not making replacements.

Usually the excuse for reducing feeding operations is given as the inability to get experienced help, but in some instances the uncertainty of the market ahead is responsible for the indifference shown by regular feeders. Many of the small feeders are handling as many cattle as usual and in the aggregate this volume will have considerable influence on future supplies.

Livestock numbers declined rather sharply during 1944 after having reached an all-time high on Jan. 1, 1944, and the numbers of all species on Jan. 1, 1945, were below those of a year earlier, according to a release by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In terms of animal units that allow for difference in size and feed requirements of the different species, the Jan. 1, 1945, numbers were 6 per cent smaller than a year ago and 2 per cent below 2 years ago, but larger than any other year in at least 20 years. In terms of grain-consuming animal units, the decrease was 14 per cent, and in terms of hay and pasture units, the decrease was about 2 per cent.

Feed Affects Numbers

The general decline in livestock numbers in 1944 was caused largely by the tight feed situation in the first half of the year, and the generally less favorable relationship of livestock prices to

feed prices. Because of the decrease in livestock and a record production of feed grain in 1944, the feed situation at the start of 1945 is much more favorable.

Supply of feed grain per animal unit, including chickens, on Jan. 1, 1945, was 27 per cent larger than a year ago, was the highest in 20 years. Hay supplies, production and carryover, per animal unit, were below a year ago, as a result of the relatively small decline in hay-consuming animals and smaller production and carryover of hay.

The number of all cattle and calves on farms Jan. 1, 1945, at 81,760,000 was off 604,000, or nearly 1 per cent, from a year ago; but stood the second largest on record. The decrease was hardly as large as expected but at least the upward swing in cattle numbers has been halted. The number of milk cows (cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk) stood at 27,785,000 against 27,656,000 a year earlier. Yearling heifers kept for milk totaled 6,168,000 compared with 6,230,000 a year ago. Heifer calves being saved for milk cows fell down to 6,585,000 as compared with 7,041,000 a year ago.

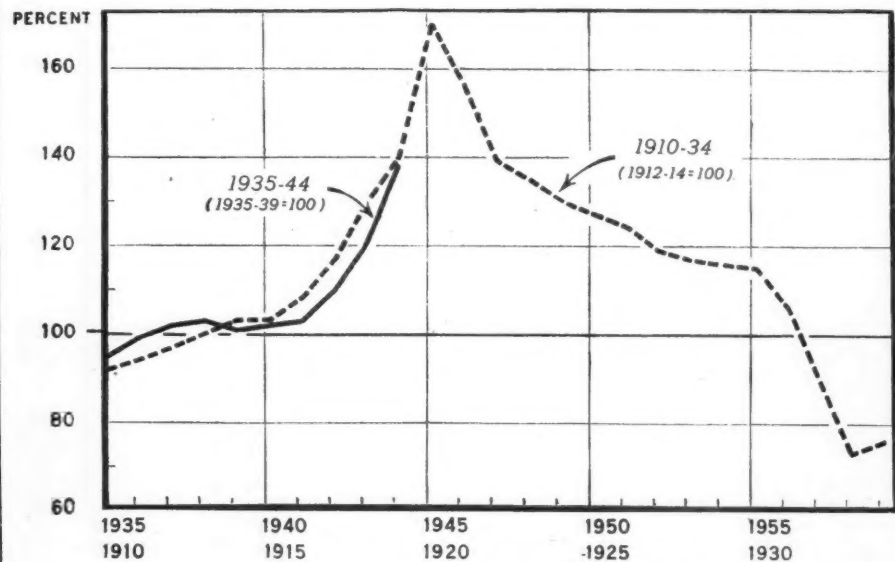
Corn graded lower in January than in December. High moisture resulted from moist, misty weather with frequent snow and rain in some areas. The large crop and lack of storage space made it necessary for some growers to pile large quantities on the ground with little or no protection, and snows and rains have added additional moisture to grain already of high moisture content.

Production of oilseed cakes and meals during the first quarter of the 1944-45 feeding season was 9 per cent below the corresponding period last year and totaled 1,722,000 tons. Production of linseed cake and meal was only 153,000 tons against 277,000 tons last season. Production of cottonseed cake and meal was 768,000 tons was down 72,000 tons from last year. Output of soybean cake and meal at 770,000 tons was up 35,000 tons.

Effective Feb. 1, only 75 per cent of the cattle that any slaughterer may have in his monthly slaughter drove for February and March can be of good and choice grades. This applies to all sections except in the southeastern states, Oklahoma and most of Texas when the maximum percentage is 50. Effective Feb. 11, packers having federal inspection except in California, Oregon and Washington, are required to set aside 70 per cent of the utility beef, where formerly the set-aside was 50 per cent. Set-aside on canner and cutter grades is now 8 per cent.

RAMPAGE IN THE MAKING

The average of land prices is shown in the solid line to be following the same course as in World War I.



Department of Agriculture graph.

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCE

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Bulls Higher

Mid-February prices for most beef steers at Chicago looked steady to 25 cents higher than a month earlier, while common to low-medium grades were up more. Heifers were chiefly 50 cents to \$1 higher. Good cows gained around 50 cents, and low-medium kinds were only about steady, some of these having suffered some late reaction. In contrast, canners and cutters ruled 75 cents to \$1 higher. Bulls at the close were mostly 50 cents higher, yet were sharply below the high spot as there was a closing decline in one week of 50 cents to \$1. Calves and vealers were mostly steady to strong.

Medium and good steers at Chicago made up over 78 per cent of the supply late in January, and while this figure was not materially different from a year ago on the two grades combined, there was a marked increase of the number in the medium grade and a sharp drop in the number grading good. Meanwhile, choice maintained the meager percentage of a year ago. During the last week of January, the average weight was down more than 50 pounds from a year earlier.

Severe weather offered no inducement to hold cattle back and midwestern feeders marketed freely, realizing that normal weight gains were out of the question under such conditions. Transportation difficulties resulted from the heavy storms, and the worst tie-up was in the movement of cattle to the eastern seaboard where conditions were the most terrible in years.

Most of the beef steers at Chicago sold at \$14 to \$16.25, and sales above \$16.50 were comparatively scarce although some highly finished heavy and handyweight offerings scored \$17. There were some weighty steers at \$17.10, and an occasional load from 1,125 to 1,250 pounds at \$17.15 and \$17.25, while one load of prime Illinois fed mediumweights reached \$17.50. Probably more steers sold below \$14 than above \$16.75 as killers competed for anything low in price and fleshy, which normally would find the best outlet through feeder buyers.

Some prime 1,200-pound heifers scored \$17.25 and these were fed with the steers reported at \$17.50. Otherwise nothing passed \$16.60 and sales at \$16 to \$16.50 were in the minority, while the bulk sold at \$13.50 to \$15.50. Heavy cows at \$15.25 equalled the all-time high of \$15.25, scattered other good lots selling at \$14 to \$15 while the bulk of other grades went at \$9 to \$13. Strongweight cutters easily made \$8.50 to \$9 and only very light canners sold down to \$7. Heavy good sausage bulls reached \$13.50 but

the practical closing top was \$13, comparing with a late limit of \$14, on heavy beef bulls which reached \$14.50 before the break.

Los Angeles reported some choice Colorado fed steers at a new record price for that market of \$17.75, and some Idahos sold at \$17.25 to \$17.35. Steers reached \$16.50 at Portland, and at San Francisco a few loads scored \$16.75 to \$17.

One prominent cattleman who for

years has made a practice of handling his cattle on grass rather than carry on feedlot operations reported that he has found cattle will gain 150 pounds per head the first three months in the spring and early summer, while the same cattle usually gain only 75 pounds per head



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Neckyoke Jones Sez:

To THE EDITOR: Well sir, it looks like we gotta roust ol' Grandpa up outten his chair by the parlor stove, make him pull on his shotgun chaps, saddle up an' go out on cercle. Genrul Hershey has it all figgered out that you kin perduce more meat with less help—an' The Presydent sez the older folks kin do it. Of course, he probably don't know that you cain't handel livestock from a boomin' plane. You still gotta ride a horse—an' that kinda ridin' don't come under the headin' of bridle path sport! The Congriss is all het up with letters from the home folks—but it don't seem like they is gettin' no place. Some fellers pour it on the local draft boards, wich ain't fair. The draft board is ushully home folks who is doin' what they is told to do by Washington. This here Tydings amendment to the draft laws sez that a agryculchural worker cain't be draft-ed until they kin be replaced. Genrul Hershey sez "The hell they cain't!" He told Congriss that he interpitied the law diffrent. Now, the law is writ in purty plain English an' as we are still speakin' that langwidge (we hope) it seems funny that it needs any interpitin'. Iffen a private feller started interpitin' the laws accordin' to his own idees they'd shore step on his tail doggone quick. I knowed a feller onct who tried it an' he's wearin' fancy striped suits an' makin' hair bridles now! When the ranch folks starts bellerin' Congriss gits bizzy, but by the time the oratin' is done an' they git things straightened out—a lot of the boys has hung up there saddles and is doin' "Hay foot! Straw foot!"—an' when they git into the army they are there fer keeps an' that's a shore thing! Now, ranch an' farm folks is kinda proud people an' they don't like to be called patriotic. They ain't nobody kin accuse them of that! All you gotta do is take a look-see at the bond sales or see the number of young fellers from these western states who is fightin' an' winnin' medals, too, off in other countries! They is a lot of 'em wich ain't comin' back, accordin' to the papers every day! These here stock hands is either fightin' or workin' 16 hours a day at home—an' they ain't gettin' no fancy war worker's pay either—so we ain't got

nothin' to hang our heads about. In spite of bein' short of help the home folks has done a top job of perducin' an' they ain't complainin'—but you don't see no navy "E" flags a-flyin' over any of these outfits. You kin see, however, some white-whiskered ol' feller out in the snow an' 15 below zero weather, a fightin' some ol' limber-neck bronc, an' tryin' to keep a eye out fer a few head of dogies. You kin also see a lot of ol' fellers with their backs to the wind a shovelin' hay er choppin' holes in the ice so the stock kin water. Now this kinda work ain't no desk job! It cain't be done by no kraut prisoners. A stock hand is jest as skilled as a machinist or a welder. These ranch folks kin take a lot of proddin' an' grin at it. They're ust to goin' up agin the wind. They kin be hammered over the head with a patriotic club an' not even put there ears back—but some of 'em is doin' a lot of thinkin' these days. They know the war will be over sometime and they know the patriotic talk ain't goin' to set very good then. They are makin' up there minds that some of these desk chair fellers who talks freedom outen one side of there mouth an' bosses folks outen the other is goin' to have to go to work. It'll be a hard job too. But they is a lot of satisfackshun in the thought. They shore don't know nothin' about there own country. Sometimes a lot of us who don't claim to be too smart or have much savvy, jest wonders how we expeck to run things all over the world when we are doin' such a gosh-awful job at home! Iffen a feller who is a public offishul in his own country don't know nothin' about it, it's a cinch he ain't goin' to be too wise about some-thin' in another country where he don't know the people or even speak there lingo. How you kin perduce more stuff with less help on a ranch—an' on the other hand in order to perduce more stuff in a facktry you gotta have more help—is somethin' a lot of us just cain't figger out! Mebbe the boys down there a settin' at desks alongside the Patomick River ain't too smart—or mebbe, as the book fellers sez, they are hidin' there lights under bushel baskits. I dunno! Kin you figger it out?

F. H. S.

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March, 1945

the next two months. He intends to market these cattle in August rather than carry them until October.

Others are experimenting in other ways with the idea of getting the most out of their investments. One thing a person may find out by association with cattle feeders or producers is that nobody in the industry is operating haphazardly, and they don't give up trying something new if it appears to have some merit. As long as this condition prevails we need have no fear of the immediate future.

Replacements

Replacement demand in some areas and at some of the central markets appears to be unusually good despite the fact that many claim they have no intention of making replacements after marketing their present holdings. Some

of the demand probably exists because in Texas many growers are decidedly bullish and have a strong hold on their cattle, prospective buyers consequently going elsewhere to fill their requirements..

No urgency was reported in the feeder call at Chicago yet prices worked upward and at mid-February were generally 25 to 50 cents higher than a month ago, calves showing 50 cents to \$1 upturn. It was largely an \$11 to \$13 market for medium to good steers on country account although late buying was fairly frequent up to \$13.25. An occasional load sold at \$13.40 and half-fat 925-pound steers for short finishing reached \$14.35. Sales of the good and choice steers at many of the other markets were upward from \$13.50 and steer calves sold as high as \$15.

Average price of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago for the week ending

Jan. 26 stood at \$11.70, or 67 cents above a year ago. At Kansas City the average price of \$12.75 was up 72 cents from a year ago, and at Omaha the figure of \$12.11 showed 10 cents' gain over a year earlier. For this week the average weight of cattle taken out from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Paul was 976 pounds, or nearly 200 pounds below a year ago.

Slaughter of cattle under federal inspection during January totaled 1,283,780, up nearly 143,000 from a year ago, while the calf slaughter stood at 559,505 and 467,677, respectively. Hog slaughter at 5,299,107 was over 2,500,000 short of a year ago, and sheep slaughter at 2,073,235 was up over 140,000.

Heavy Hog Decrease

Hogs on farms on Jan. 1, 1945, fell to 60,660,000, down 28 per cent from the all-time record of a year earlier. In numbers, this was the largest decrease for any year on record, but the percentage decrease was less than during the drought year of 1934.

Average weight of hogs at most markets was not materially different on the whole as compared with a year ago. Ceiling prices prevailed, generally speaking. In many instances there were medium hogs in with the good and choice that sold at \$14.75 at Chicago, and only a few hogs were either too light or too poor to command that price. It was largely a \$14 market for good to choice sows.

Receipts figures continued light everywhere, and at 12 markets each week the supplies figures were less than half as large as a year ago. This condition may continue as at this season supplies should be larger than at present, and if hogs do not come marketward now no big supplies can be expected in March when many of the Corn Belt farmers will be busy with field work.

Cold storage holdings of pork as well as other meats on Feb. 1 were down

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Seth Burstedt, Challis, Ida.
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Ward Brothers, Elba, Ida.
Don Carter, Preston, Ida.
Dorsey Clark, Blackfoot, Ida.
Gene McNee, Shoshone, Ida.
V. J. Lickley, Jerome, Ida.
Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore.

cents above the average of poultry showed a sharp drop with the exception of turkeys which showed considerable increase. Lard and rendered pork fat fell down to 81,923,000 pounds, or less than one-third as large as a year ago and about 134,000,000 pounds below the five-year average.

Sheep-Lamb Demand Good

The drop in sheep numbers during 1944 was the largest in any year of this century. Total sheep declined from 51,769,000 on Jan. 1, 1944, to 47,945,000 on Jan. 1, 1945, or 7.4 per cent. Sheep and lambs on feed increased from 6,537,000 to 6,630,000. Stock sheep and lambs declined 8.7 per cent, from 45,232,000 to 41,315,000.

Approximately 950,000 sheep and lambs were on feed in northern Colorado, the Arkansas Valley and the Scottsbluff area at mid-February, or about 25,000 more than a year earlier. Movement out of the feedlots has not been heavy so far, but the number sent to market from Kansas wheatfield sections has shown considerable increase.

Indications point to a better condition of early lambs in California and Arizona, and the development of the early lambs in Texas was highly satisfactory. The feed outlook in these states is good although native pasturage was retarded sharply in California by an exceptionally dry January. However heavy rains at the end of January and in early February give promise of rapid improvement in the situation.

Sheep and lamb supplies in the aggregate were larger than a year ago, but demand held up well. There were many good to choice lambs available and shippers participated in the buying. Because of the unsettled weather the receipts were rather spotted. Prices rose to the best level since early last spring before any reaction came about and then the weakness did not spread to aged sheep.

Slaughter lamb prices at Chicago in mid-February were around 50 cents

higher than a month ago although final sales were about 50 cents under the month's high time. Ewes, which were in only moderate supply, enjoyed an upturn of \$1 to \$1.50. Feeder lambs were rather scarce at Chicago and price changes were unimportant. Elsewhere feeder lambs were well taken and the price tendency was upward although the volume of business was not large.

Good to choice fat lambs early in the period sold at \$15.75 to \$16.10 and within two weeks similar kinds were worth \$16.40 to \$16.85 although at the close the top was forced back to \$16.35. The big end of the lambs were weighing upward of 100 pounds. Shorn lambs of good to choice grade with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts cleared at \$14.25 to \$15.50. Good to choice yearling wethers made \$13.75 to \$15, and choice yearling ewes went for slaughter at \$14 to \$14.25.

Any number of good to choice western ewes sold at \$8.50 to \$9, with some at \$9.25 and natives as high as \$9.50. Only the common and low good kinds sold at \$6.50 to \$8. Several loads of western bucks went to killers at \$5.75 to \$7.25. Fleshy lambs usually sold to killers as they were more urgent competitors than feeder buyers, some shorn feeding lambs making \$12.40. On the "river" markets good to choice feeder lambs usually sold at \$13.50 to \$14 but some made \$14.25 to \$14.50.

INDIANA & OHIO FEBRUARY VISITS

By DAVID I. DAY

ON THE EDGE OF THE LITTLE southern Indiana town of Scotland is the Ray C. Baird farm, a 140-acre place bisected by a new state highway. It is a good place to visit because of the excellent Angus cattle raised there and because of the beef cattle enthusiasm radiated by the owner.

He said in February that he had always wanted to own really excellent cattle so he started with stock purchased at a state association sale about seven years ago. He sent to the state of

Washington to the Battles herd for his first bull. Later he purchased a bull from the herd of Jesse A. Woods, the county agent at Shoals, Ind.

He still has that bull, now five years old, weighing around 1,650 pounds. In-



Mr. Day

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March, 1945

strumental in the organization of a district Angus cattle association, he sent the first bull calf sired by this Woods bull to the association's first sale a year ago. The calf won the blue in its class and was made reserve grand champion. Mr. Baird is much interested in the job of providing 4-H club calves and is proud of the fact that every club calf sired by the present bull has taken the blue ribbon for the boy or girl feeding and showing the animal.

It is this cattleman's opinion that more emphasis should be laid on the importance of keeping cattle on all farms, the kind of cattle that will help hold boys and girls on the farm, make money for the owners and help hold or even increase the productivity of Corn Belt soil. The fact that hundreds of farms in the Midwest are more fertile now

than they were a generation ago, he attributes not only to home herds but to the popularity in recent years of cattle feeding, stimulated by the improved, better-doing kind of cattle now obtainable from the ranches of the western states.

Driving over to Cincinnati from Bedford, Ind., we made three brief stops. At the home of Wilbur Clark, not far off U. S. 50, we found no cattle but plenty of cattle ideas. He recently sold 25 Hereford "heavies" which he bought last July at average weights of 1,001 pounds. They ran on clover pasture with some corn-and-cob meal and were fed clover hay and corn-and-cob meal for about six weeks before shipping. They averaged 2½ pounds gain in the 130-day period and sold at \$15.25. He made some money and plans a similar

feeding venture late next summer.

To take advantage of early pasture however, plans have been made on this farm to put in a bunch of whitefaces at weights around 700 pounds, probably. They will have bluegrass pasture, alfalfa pasture, sudan grass pasture and along in the late fall will go on an intensive feed of shelled corn and hay for some 40 days. This farm will not only raise more beef this year than last but more pork also. Some months ago three additional brood sows were purchased, bred for March farrowing.

We stopped not far from the Indiana-Ohio state line to see the home herds of Herefords with polled bulls on the farms of Ed. J. McConnell and Thomas Harvey, brothers-in-law. The former owns 34 brood cows, the latter having 18 head in the cow herd. They also buy some 30 head of western steers each fall, preferring west Texas cattle. They have these westerns clean up some 200 acres of bottom corn land after husking is completed, then carry them through the winter on alfalfa hay. In the spring each year they go on alfalfa pasture and are then fattened on shelled corn and alfalfa hay. Both said they had never failed to make money on cattle, both natives and westerns.

Out toward Columbus from Cincinnati on U. S. 42, I heard new traditions of the days when the Renicks and James Fullington, with scores of contemporaries, raised cattle there, driving them overland hundreds of miles to market in the cities along the Atlantic Coast. That was a great Ohio industry in 1845.

Off the highway on a gravel road

Foot-and-Mouth Notes From a Surprising Source

THE Times of Argentina recently admitted that "one rather unpalatable fact seems to have emerged from (a) debate in (England's) Parliament on the subject (of hoof-and-mouth disease) and this is the recognition by British experts that the germs are not eradicated by chilling or freezing. This has been the assertion of American experts for many years past and has been the cause of the persistent refusal of the authorities of the United States to permit the importation of Argentine beef in frozen or chilled condition. Local experts have done their best to prove that the Americans are wrong and have invariably brought forward the contention that Britain would not be such a huge importer if such a thing were true. The fact is that necessity knows no laws. Britain has always taken the utmost care to prevent residues reaching the farms. It is claimed that the recent outbreaks have occurred because farmers did not take the precaution of boiling the swill therefrom before using it as food for pigs."

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summer, some six miles we found the 300-acre farmstead of Jos. Koenig. He has hill bluegrass and plenty of bottom land for grain production. He has fed as many as 300 western calves a year. Last year he had 94 head originating in Nebraska. He sold them in three lots. The first sold at \$16.85; the second brought \$16.35. He got the third lot in when the market was shaky and sold them at \$15.90 and said he attributes this bad luck to over-publicity given the OPA's plan for live cattle ceilings.

He thinks the ceiling was inevitable but will have to be revised, that it should have come in October and then without so much fanfare. He declared that fully half of the feeders in his locality were scared to death over what might happen and sent cattle in which had no business being on the market. He said: "This ceiling business will be worked out in due time to the satisfaction of the majority."

Mr. Koenig said he felt that over a period of 25 years cattle feeding had been directly and indirectly his most profitable activity and had been most certainly the thing that gave him the greatest degree of satisfaction. He has three sons in the armed forces and three under 18 at home and in school. It is his opinion that all six will be farmers and cattlemen after the war.

I stopped at the home of L. J. Wade but he was at some sort of farm meeting. His 15-year-old son showed me the Shorthorn cattle. It's a nice commercial herd, headed by one of the lowest and thickest polled bulls I've seen this year. It appears that Mr. Wade's experience with cattle has been free from excess worry—no disease troubles in 20 years. His cattle are the good-doing kind. They clean up all sorts of farm roughage, graze on mixed pastures, are fattened for market at the age of about 15 months. He grows a good deal of oats and barley.

ARBITRARY PROPOSALS MADE FOR CATTLE NUMBER CUTS

The president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association, E. G. Hayward of Cimarron, has denounced a recommendation of the state committee of the department of agricultural economics that cattle numbers in New Mexico be reduced by 26 per cent this year. The recommendation is said to have been made by means of a confidential report to all agricultural government bureaus within the state, without approval of the representative cattle growers' association of New Mexico. Such a drastic reduction, Mr. Hayward stated, "would bring the total cattle population to less than 1,000,000 head; the move would be a serious blow to the economy of the entire state."

Also recommended for large reductions are the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska—apparently without the sanction of producers in those states.

The Livestock Report

(Continued from Page 8)

was relatively minor trouble, but on the whole nothing to speak of. There has been some complaint that so many desirable beef calves were slaughtered, but the fact that no appreciable dent was made in total numbers would indicate that the process should be repeated unless Corn Belt feeders show greater interest in calves than has been the case the past two years. Early marketing, heavy calf slaughter and the utility beef program turned the trick last year. It can do it again in 1945; and the re-organization of the beef industry committee which handled the utility beef program last year is scheduled to take place in Chicago on Feb.

28. One thing we should not forget: There is no question but that orderly liquidation is indicated by the current high numbers, and for the first time in many a long year the cattle industry can liquidate at relatively high prices instead of liquidating when prices are on the toboggan as is usually the case.

New Meat Board Movie

"The Way to a Man's Heart," meat promotion movie shown through the auspices of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, had an audience of more than 100,000 persons during January, the board reports. The picture is shown in educational institutions, to home-makers, departments of health, dietitians and many other groups.



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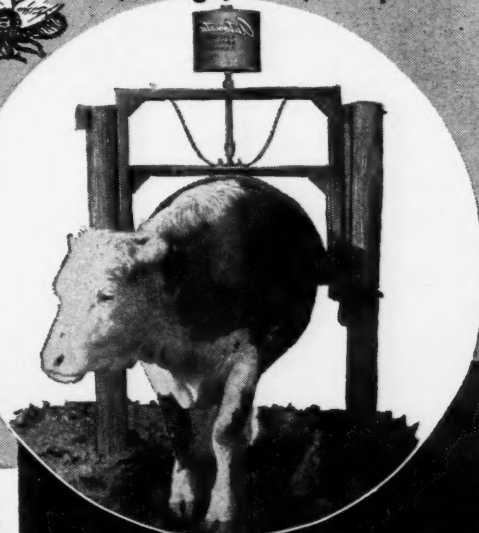
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Round the Range

Louie Horrell, prominent rancher and cattleman who is on the American National's executive committee and a past president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, is home from the wars. After 18 months with the army engineers, Mr. Horrell is taking up life again on his Gila County ranch.

The ranch holdings of Oliver and Bert Wallis, Laramie, Wyo., have changed hands, the new owner being George J. Forbes, Laramie banker. The Home and Mountain ranches which were included in the transaction have been in the family since Noah Wallis settled in Wyoming in 1868; on them his sons had continued to produce cattle bearing the well known Quarter Circle 71 brand. The Wallis brothers will remain on a small ranch property in the Little Laramie Valley.

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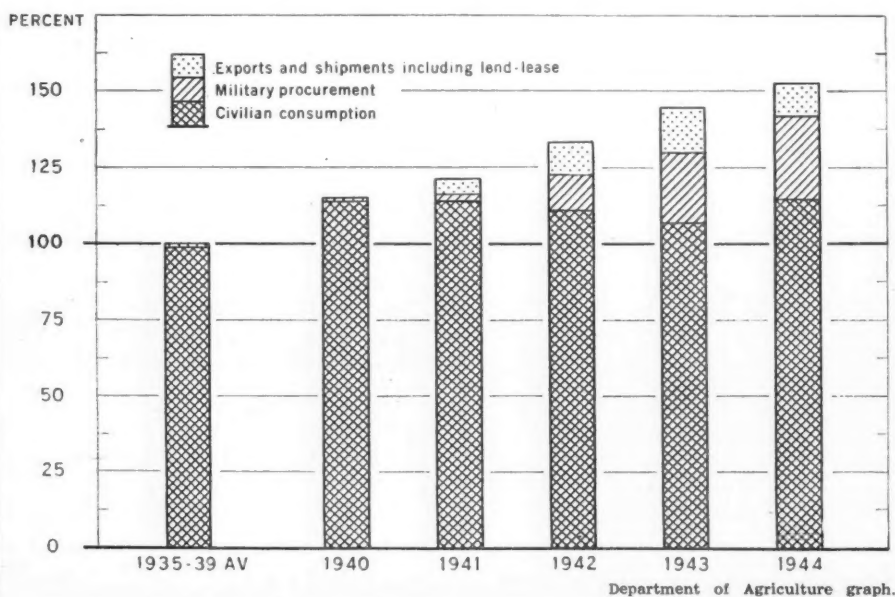
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DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT SUPPLIES

More meat was produced in 1944 for soldiers and civilians. Total production was 24.7 billion pounds, a fourth going to the armed services and lend-lease, and 147 pounds per capita to civilians, highest in 20 years. Beef and veal production hit an all-time high in 1944, with 10.8 billion pounds. It is expected to go to 11 billion pounds in 1945.



R. W. (Bob) Lazear, manager of the Wyoming Hereford Ranch at Cheyenne, has received the Breeder's Gazette gold medal as champion purebred breeder of the year. Wyoming's Gov. Lester Hunt presented the award on behalf of the publication at ceremonies in Cheyenne.

In Memphis, Tenn., Bert E. (He) Mann is known to lift a bull daily for his health. According to Mann an individual's strength will increase daily in proportion to a bull calf's added weight—if the animal is lifted every day. Mann started out several weeks ago by carrying a bull calf on his back. The calf now weighs over 500 pounds, yet he lifts it with little effort. He is out to break his all-time record of 900 pounds, which he set before entering the army—a record cut short because the bull strenuously objected to the daily ritual.

Pursuant to the resignation of John Collier as commissioner of the Interior Department's office of Indian affairs, a post he had held since 1933, William A. Brophy of New Mexico has been nominated by the President to head the Indian commission. Mr. Brophy has served as chief of the Puerto Rico section of the Interior Department's division of territories and island possessions since 1933; from 1933 to 1942 he was retained as legal advisor to Indians of the Southwest.

A widely known rancher-cattleman of Laramie County, Wyo., passed away Feb. 6 at Cheyenne. He was Harry Farthing. In his Hereford operations Mr. Farthing was noted for the specialty of carrying cattle in the heavier grades, often until they three or four years old. Last August he topped the year's market at Omaha with 40 steers which averaged 1,310 pounds and brought \$16.25 per cwt.

The 15,000-acre White Horse Ranch in Oregon has recently been bought by Paul Stewart from Miller and Lux. It is the second ranch Mr. Stewart has purchased from the famous Miller and Lux, as several years ago the Mann Lake Ranch changed hands in the same way. The new property normally raises around 1,500 tons of hay and has a number of fine old buildings.

The American Ranch, whose 9,000 acres extend into Sweet Grass, Meagher and Musselshell counties in Montana, has been sold by Wallis Huidekoper to Col. Robert T. Stevens of Washington. D. C. Mr. Huidekoper, now 75, came to Montana in 1906 from North Dakota and then began the successful cattle and ranching operations of the American. He and Mrs. Huidekoper plan to move to their La Jolla, Calif., home in late spring. Colonel Stevens, deputy director for purchases of the procure-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCE

ager of the ment division, army quartermaster corps, will move to the ranch when the war is over. Until that time, management of the property will be left in the hands of H. Robert Hart of Melville, assisted by Lewis Brannin, foreman.

Max J. Meyer of Cheyenne is dead at the age of 81. Mr. Meyer, the man credited with originating the 10-gallon hat, was friend and confidant of cowmen and rodeo performers for over 50 years. Born in New York City, he came west as a young man. In 1890 he opened his own store, which he continued to operate until his death. In the tiny, crowded location which became the 10-gallon hat headquarters of the world, he took orders from cowboys for the now famous headgear, sending them to John B. Stetson to make to special order. . . . Mr. Meyer helped found Cheyenne's Frontier Days celebration and had engaged in cattle raising among his other interests.

Fred Gill & Sons, Litchfield, Ariz., we read in Western Livestock, have hit a new all-time record for the Los Angeles market on beef steers in carload lots, with 27 highly finished Herefords from their feedlot. The price was \$18 per cwt.; average weight of the lot was 1,337 pounds. According to Fred Gill, who makes his home at Exeter, Calif., the animals were finished on a daily ration of 12 pounds ground barley and 2 pounds cottonseed meal for each, with alfalfa hay serving as a supplemental feed.

Another pioneer has passed from the livestock and ranching scene with the death of Herman J. Krause at his ranch home near Alliance, Nebr. Born Nov. 23, 1875, in Wisconsin, Mr. Krause came to Nebraska in 1893. Among offices he had held were those of executive committee member in the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association and president of the Western Nebraska Hereford Association.

Ernest R. McIntyre, presently affiliated with the Wisconsin Farmer at Racine, will assume new duties on Mar. 15 as director of information for the Department of Agriculture. He will succeed DeWitt Wing, resigned, in that post.

Capt. Wm. W. Galt, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Galt of Great Falls, Mont., who was killed in action in Italy last spring, has been awarded posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor.

PER PAIR POSTPAID

HORN WEIGHTS

• 1/2-1-1/2 and 2 POUND SIZES •

TATTOO MARKERS—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, \$4.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size \$3.25 post paid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

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LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

	(In thousands)		5-Yr. Avg.
	January 1945	January 1944	1940-44
RECEIPTS—			
Cattle	1,839	1,545	1,272
Calves	533	419	435
Hogs	3,361	5,278	3,847
Sheep and Lambs	2,297	2,010	1,839
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—			
Cattle	217	207	199
Calves	29	30	54
Hogs	52	61	56
Sheep and Lambs	188	174	169
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—			
Cattle	1,284	1,141	
Calves	560	468	
Hogs	5,299	7,839	
Sheep and Lambs	2,073	1,933	

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	New York Feb. 15, 1945	New York Feb. 15, 1944
Steer and Heifer—Ch.	\$21.50-22.50	\$21.50-22.25
Steer and Heifer—Gd.	20.50-21.50	20.50-21.25
Cow—Commercial	18.50-19.50	18.50-19.25
Veal—Choice	21.50-22.50	21.50-22.25
Veal—Good	20.50-21.50	20.50-21.25
Lamb—Choice	26.00-27.00	26.00-26.75
Lamb—Good	24.50-25.50	24.50-25.25
Ewe—Good	13.25-14.25	13.25-14.00
Ewe—Commercial	12.00-13.00	12.00-12.75
Pork Loin—8-12 lb.	25.25-26.25	25.25-26.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Feb. 15, 1945	Feb. 15, 1944
Steers—Choice	\$15.50-17.25	\$15.75-17.00
Steers—Good	14.50-15.85	14.25-16.00
Steers—Medium	12.00-14.75	12.00-14.25
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	14.50-15.50	13.50-15.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	12.00-13.00	10.50-12.50
F. & S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	12.00-13.75	12.00-14.00
F. & S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	9.00-12.25	9.50-12.00
Hogs—(100-240 lbs.)	14.75 only	13.75-14.00
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	16.35-16.60	16.35-16.50
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	8.75-9.25	8.25-8.75

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In thousands of pounds)	Feb. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944	Av.
Frozen Beef	105,684	96,941	229,381	121,202	
Cured Beef	8,999	10,230	12,169	14,504	
Total Pckr.	406,412	371,393	646,631	635,448	
Lamb, Mutton	18,199	20,183	34,599	15,365	
Lard and Rend.					
Pork Fat	91,923	98,483	248,038	215,688	
Total Poultry	215,735	273,021	239,993	189,337	

SOME RECENT SALES

HEREFORD—	No.	Av.	Top
Arkintcn & Rush, Okla.	50	\$329	\$790
A-Bar-A, Tex.	48	635	1,750
Tucson Show, Ariz.	79	565	3,300
Silver Crest, Tex.	63	1,274	15,000
Nebraska breeders	48	305	900
New Mexico breeders	78	269	1,000
ANGUS—			
Pacific Coast breeders	64	465	1,400
Eylar Ranch, Kan.	126	184	
Ernest Peters, Ill.	121	300	1,650
POLLED HEREFORD—			
Oscar Halverson & Sons, S. D.	41	253	430

ELECTRIC POULTRY DEBEAKER

A novel device is an electric poultry debeaker, designed—as its name indicates—to clip off part of a chicken's beak. The February issue of a news page put out by the Electrical Manufacturers Public Information Center describes it as being equipped with an electric heating coil. This in turn heats a sharpened plunger which both cuts and cauterizes. Debeaking checks cannibalism.



COVER PICTURE

The cover picture this month is by Mrs. Dan Hanson, Hat Creek, Wyo., daughter of J. Elmer Brock, former president of the American National.



THE LaRUE SQUEEZE CHUTE

Patent Pending

This strongly built, exceptionally well balanced and designed chute handles cattle with amazing ease, speed and safety.

Operated By One Man

Adjustable for small or large cattle. Will stop and catch an animal quickly and safely.

Does Not Miss

Almost impossible for animal to be either hung up or injured. Each of its operations is smooth, fast, precise and easy to operate. Can be loaded into trailer by two men. Every owner is an ardent booster.

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Sleeping sickness (encephalomyelitis) carried by mosquitoes can rob you of valuable horses and mules. The high number of cases last October shows that this disease is still present in infected areas.

For effective protection, vaccinate several weeks before the mosquito season begins and choose a potent, tested vaccine with a reliable record of dependability. Lederle's Encephalomyelitis Vaccine is safe, effective and dependable. It is made by laboratories that pioneered in this field and produced the first vaccine of this type.

For treating sleeping sickness in its early stages, use Lederle's Anti-encephalomyelitis Serum. Vaccination the reliable Lederle way, however, is your best insurance against loss.

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HINTS ON CATTLE LICE CONTROL

Dr. Horace S. Telford, research entomologist, has written an article on Cattle Lice Control for the American Druggist of which some of the salient points bear reprinting:

A lice-infested cow, according to Dr. Telford, shows unmistakable symptoms. She is often nervous, as indicated by her constant licking and rubbing to dislodge the parasites and alleviate the irritation. Her coat appears coarse, lacks lustre or is rubbed off in spots. As the infestation progresses she may lose her appetite and become lethargic.

Cattle lice are confined to cattle. They cannot survive for long upon any other animal, nor can lice normally found on chickens, hogs or horses live on cattle. Thus cattle lice infestations

do not originate from sheds, straw-stacks, infested chickens, hogs or horses, as commonly thought, but only from contact with other lice-infested cattle. Keeping these facts in mind helps simplify lice control.

Dipping is best for applying lousicides. Most commonly used dips contain wettable sulphur and derris, cube, nicotine sulphate, coal tar creosote or arsenicals. Since dips or louse powders are ineffective against the nits or louse eggs, two treatments from 17 to 21 days apart are necessary. If dipping facilities are unavailable or cold weather will not permit dipping, louse powders should be used. These are best applied by using a salt-shaker type applicator and rubbing the lousicide in by hand.

WOOL AND HIDES

By H. W. F.

Contracting of consignments of the 1945 clip was carried on actively in California and in the territory states. Shearing has begun in Arizona and New Mexico. During the week of Feb. 10, little more than 1,500,000 pounds of wool were appraised—the smallest amount in one week since the government purchase program began. The first lot of the 1945 clip was a consignment of fleece wool appraised at Chicago.

Grand total of 1944 wools appraised through Jan. 26 was 373,132,587 pounds, of which 309,993,409 pounds were greasy shorn, 3,341,580 pounds scoured shorn, 33,203,265 pounds greasy pulled and 25,588,769 pounds scoured pulled.

At the 21st auction of stockpile wool held in Boston on Feb. 14, a total of 33,233,289 pounds was offered, of which 5,411,021 pounds were sold. All of the domestic stockpile wools have been offered. A total of 244,000,000 pounds has been sold, leaving approximately 82,000,000 pounds.

The quartermaster corps has assured growers that it would continue to use the maximum proportion of domestic wools found practicable in future orders for the army. Manufacturers have been increasing the proportion of higher priced clothing and decreasing the production of lower priced clothing, but through an order of the War Production Board much of the future civilian production of cloth will be in the lower priced field.

The British have decided, temporarily

at least, against further exchanging of desirable wool from their stockpile stored in this country for the remaining unsuitable wool held in our stockpile.

Buying of wool for import fell off considerably, partly because of the uncertainty of delivery date. Spot or shortly-to-arrive foreign wools are scarce. This lack of foreign wools is beginning to show in increased deliveries being asked on domestic wools purchased for later use. Spot foreign wools were actively sought with few desirable lots available. Montevideo scoured lamb wools were about 2 cents higher.

Limited Activity

Only limited activity was reported on the Boston market during the week of Feb. 16 for domestic wools, and was confined mainly to the purchasing and taking of delivery on lots on which options had been placed in the broad buying wave during December.

Occasional sales of 10,000- to 20,000-pound lots of graded $\frac{3}{8}$ fleece wools were made. Graded Minnesota staple wools were appraised at 36.48 to 46.02 cents, grease basis for fine with shrinkage 61 to 68 per cent. Graded Idaho staple territory wool made 46.41 cents with 61 per cent shrinkage, also for fine. Texas wools were slow.

Contracting of the spring clip of Mohair in Texas ceased abruptly as dealers purchased full requirements for orders on hand. Approximately 2,500,000 pounds have been purchased at 56 cents for adult and 76 cents for kid hair.

* * *

Hides

Hide trade was moderately active, and nearly all offerings were absorbed with prices in the main at ceiling levels. There was a better proportion of heavy hides for tanners. January allocations were placed at 2,015,000 against 1,866,000 in December. Mixed consignments had to be sorted and well marked.

Shoes and shoe repairs took 85 per cent of all available cattle hides in 1944. Domestic production of cattle and calf and kip skins totaled 34,000,000. Adding imports, the production was 12 per cent above the 1936-40 average. Recent production of calf and kip skins was down from the peak in October, and undoubtedly this trend will continue. It has been reported that 275,000,000 pairs of rationed shoes were produced for civilians in 1944.

CARELESSNESS SPREADS CATTLE AILMENT

The Bureau of Animal Industry has accumulated data to prove that the serious cattle disease anaplasmosis can be spread by the use of unsterilized instruments for performing routine operations such as dehorning and vaccination. The dangers of such careless practices are evident in the spread of the disease through animal carriers which have recovered and show no sign of infection.

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A total of 10,523,331 head of livestock, valued at \$396,995,003, was handled last year by the 39 offices operated by our member agencies in principal markets listed below:

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—Los Angeles
—Ogden
CINCINNATI
—Dayton, Ohio
—Lexington, Ky.

OKLAHOMA CITY
BUFFALO
SIOUX CITY
COLUMBUS
—Cleveland
—Pittsburgh
—Wapakoneta, Ohio
—Wash. C. H., Ohio
—Findlay, Ohio
—Mount Vernon, Ohio
—Toledo
—Hicksville, Ohio
—Coshocton, Ohio

MILWAUKEE
—Green Bay, Wis.
SAN FRANCISCO
INDIANAPOLIS
—Fort Wayne, Ind.
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—Kansas City
—San Antonio

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Western Livestock And Range Report

According to the livestock and range report for 17 western states on Feb. 1, western ranges had a fair to good supply of feed with only partial snow covering in the northern areas. Livestock were said to be wintering in good condition, with light losses and little shrinkage from storms.

Arizona. Outlook for spring feed greatly improved by several general storms. Old feed fair; cattle have held up well. Sheep doing well on farm pastures in south and with warm weather will move to desert. Early lambing completed, shearing under way.

California. After a favorable start, growth of native pasturage was retarded sharply by exceptionally dry January with some periods of low temperatures. In general, many range stock in lower areas had green feed in varying amounts and have not suffered serious setbacks. Livestock in mountain areas wintered well thus far. Although condition rating of pasturage and ranges declined during January, Feb. 1 rating was still above average.

Colorado. Range and pasture feeds were mostly covered by snow at end of January; practically all livestock on feed. Feed supplies generally ample for needs. Cattle and sheep wintering well, with only moderate shrinkage and light death losses.

Idaho. Range feed conditions fair to good, with lower ranges mostly open and light snow covering in high areas. Weather conditions generally favorable and livestock doing well. Hay supplies adequate.

Kansas (western). Ranges and pastures largely snow covered late in January except in southwest. Snows caused heavy use of abundant feed supplies. Cattle doing well. Abundant moisture expected to give rapid spring growth to wheat and grass.

Montana. Open ranges and mild weather during January favorable for maintaining cattle and sheep in good to very good condition. Good feed on ranges, with sufficient to ample supplies of hay and other feeds. Livestock losses very light.

Nebraska (western). Parts of range area snow covered. Ranges and pastures had good growth of feed with some damage due to wet weather. Hay and forage ample but high priced. Cattle generally in good condition, with some shrinkage in local areas. Soil moisture conditions good.

Nevada. Range feed conditions generally good. Snowfall light, except in central sections, with light supplemental feeding. Hay supplies adequate. Livestock wintering well with light losses.

New Mexico. Mild open weather during January made it possible to utilize any available range feed. In late January snow covered north-central and northeast counties. Supplies of local and concentrated feeds sufficient. Soil moisture ample to start new feed. Livestock wintering well.

North Dakota. Many ranges and pastures snow covered; supplemental feeding necessary. Hay and grain supplies sufficient. Early January weather cold, with favorable conditions later. Livestock generally in good condition; only light shrinkage and light losses.

Oklahoma. Feed on pastures good but grazing hampered by wet soil conditions. Conditions more favorable for wheat pastures. Adequate

supplies of grains, roughage and other feeds available for supplemental feeding. Cattle generally in good condition; some shrinkage from wet, cold weather.

Oregon. Ranges and pasture in fair condition. Rain and snowfall light during January with freezing weather retarding new feed growth. Snow-pack and reserve moisture supply light in mountains. Cattle and sheep wintering fairly well, due to mild open weather. Hay and grain supplies generally ample.

South Dakota (western). Much of range area open with fair to good range feed. Snow covering necessitated some supplemental feeding but hay and roughage supplies appear ample. Livestock in fair to good condition with light losses.

Texas. Range and pasture feed conditions above average, much better than a year ago. Old grass still available in most areas, with some rotting from excessive moisture in parts of central and eastern districts. Wheat pastures short but recovering from December freezes. Winter weeds and grass provided some feed after being held back by cold nights. Grain and roughage supplies mostly adequate. Soil moisture conditions good. Cattle wintered well with some shrinkage from frequent and heavy rains in some central and eastern areas. Sheep wintered well with ewes in good condition and favorable early lamb prospects.

Utah. Fair to good supply of old feed on ranges. Desert ranges open with some shortage of snow and stock water. Mild open weather necessitated light feeding, with light supplemental feeding on desert. Hay and other feeds generally ample. Livestock wintering well.

Washington. Ranges mostly open with continued light snow covering. Range feed fair, hay supplies generally ample. Light snowfall in mountain areas. Livestock wintering fairly well but in below-average condition.

Wyoming. Fair to good feed on ranges, with considerable snow covering in central, east-central and northeast sections. Considerable supplemental feeding necessary. Cattle and sheep generally in good condition, with a little shrinkage where snow covered range feed for some time. No severe storms, losses light.

Conditions of cattle and range, with comparison, follows:

State	RANGES					CATTLE				
	Feb. 1945	Jan. 1945	Feb. 1944	20-Yr. Av. 1923-42		Feb. 1945	Jan. 1945	Feb. 1944	20-Yr. Av. 1923-42	
N. D.	73	77	84	72	84	85	87	83		
S. D. (W)	81	80	78	77	84	85	84	85		
Mont.	85	86	86	82	89	89	91	92		
Wyo.	80	80	79	80	84	84	84	88		
Neb. (W)	85	86	83	82	87	88	87	88		
Kan. (W)	83	82	78	72	87	87	80	86		
Colo.	81	82	78	81	86	87	86	88		
Okla.	77	79	67	68	82	83	71	78		
Tex.	81	81	73	76	80	81	73	79		
N. M.	82	83	79	80	84	86	79	84		
Ida.	80	81	80	86	89	88	87	90		
Wash.	75	74	80	82	82	84	83	87		
Ore.	77	76	78	84	83	83	85	89		
Utah	84	83	80	82	87	87	87	88		
Nev.	85	85	85	86	84	85	87	91		
Ariz.	80	79	77	81	82	82	79	82		
Calif.	79	86	70	77	83	84	77	84		
Avg. Western Range States (Weighted)	81	81	77	78	84	84	80	84		

Equivalent of reported conditions: 49 or below is very bad; 50-59 bad; 60-69 poor; 70-79 fair; 80-89 good; 90-99 very good; 100 and over is excellent, unusual.

WHY THE MEAT SHORTAGE?

In a treatment of the "meat shortage" written by W. M. Curtiss of the department of agricultural economics at Cornell University, what appears to the consumer as a shortage is said to result from at least three conditions which should be considered separately: (1) the *mal-distribution* of the available meat supplies, which has resulted in chaos in some areas like New York City and Boston; (2) even if we had "normal" distribution there would appear to be a shortage of meat, and (3) because meat is rationed by tickets, the same amount to each individual, some people actually have less meat than formerly although the entire population has more.

In amplifying the second point made in his paper, Mr. Curtiss explains that because more people have the money to buy meat at the prices which apply, there does not appear to be enough meat to go around despite the fact that the meat supply is not short in actuality.

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Animal Industry Division

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American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southeastern Cattleman, \$1; NRA Roundup (rodeos), 50c; The Sheepman, \$1; Plantation Stockman, \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$1; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; California Cattleman, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Thoroughbred (horse) Record, weekly, \$4; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$3.50; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman, \$1; Hoofs and Horns (rodeos), \$1.50.

Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.

Farming

The Country Book, \$1; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50; Pigeon News (fancy only), \$1.50.

Poultry

Northeastern Poultryman (2 yrs.), \$1; Cackle & Crow, \$1; Pacific Poultryman, 50c.

Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., (Angoras only) \$1.

Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties

The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Small Commercial Animals and Fowls, 50c; Tallwagger (dogs), \$2.50; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.25; Relics Mag. (hobbyists), \$1; Natl. Amat. Mineralogist, \$2; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1.

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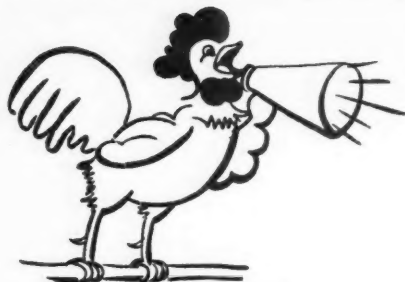
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)

burst. Feed on the range last summer was very good. Cattle I had out on summer range came home fat with very little loss. Crops in general are very good.—E. T. SANDMEYER, Twin Falls County, Idaho.

WINTER MILD

Had very mild winter here and stock are in A-1 condition. We've been able to get soybean and cotton cake this year. Very little hay being fed. I've run my cattle on soybean and grass, no hay at all, and they are in the best condition I've ever had them in this time of year. —WM. MISKIMIUS, Goshen County, Wyo.

A GOOD WINTER

(To American National at convention time): We are certainly enjoying the good work you are doing and are sorry we cannot attend your meeting. We are having a wonderful winter here just off the northwest corner of Yellowstone Park.—LEVI SNYDER, Park County, Wyo.

FEED PLENTIFUL HERE

So far have had a pretty even winter. It snowed early, but two winter thaws have kept the south slope pastures fairly free from snow. Cold enough for stock to eat well, but not severe. Many sold short again, so there's plenty of feed. Not nearly the cattle in this vicinity as usual. Feeder prices holding strong in spite of OPA meddling.—HUGH THORNTON, Okanogan County, Wash.

IN RE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Fred H. Bixby of Long Beach, Calif., after reading a pamphlet entitled "Some Plain Facts About the Forests" would quarrel with the main premise of the treatise; namely, that burning should not be allowed within the bounds of the forests; he does not think the argument goes far enough. Says Mr. Bixby in a letter to a forest official:

1. If the fallen and dead timber in the forests were burned out (at the proper time), forest fires could be much more easily controlled. 2. If some fires creating a great deal of smoke could be handled without much damage to the trees themselves, there would be fewer tree-killing beetles. 3. Why allow pine thickets to struggle along and eventually die; why not plan to destroy such extra little trees and allow only the proper number to grow? 4. A half to two-thirds of the area in forest reserves is not actually in forest but only in brush lands. Why not try to control the brush within the forest boundaries and eliminate all areas not fundamentally forest areas? Why not cut out or put out of the forest reserves the brush lands, burn the brush and allow the grass to grow for purposes of feeding livestock?

Mr. Bixby would advocate, in addition, proficient and authoritative advisory committees—men to whose sound advice the supervisors and managers of the forests would give deserved attention.

Little Known Brain Disease, Listerellosis, Kills 40 Wisconsin Cattle

LISTERELLOSIS, A DISEASE OF the brain which can affect man as well as many domestic animals, has been diagnosed as the disease responsible for the deaths of 40 out of 160 yearling white-faced beef heifers in the state of Wisconsin.

While human beings can be infected with the disease, the number of reported cases since it was identified 20 years ago is comparatively small.

Symptoms of the disease are described as dullness, blindness, inability to swallow and drooling, combined with gritting of the teeth.

In both the current year and last year a number of such cases were reported in Wisconsin among sheep. The recent outbreak among cattle, however, was the first reported in that state. How the disease spreads is not very well known. The best known control method is to segregate infected cattle, putting them at range and away from the contamination area.—RAY FREEDMAN.

LESS MEAT THIS YEAR

The information division of the Department of Agriculture states that prices for all meat animals throughout the first half of this year will probably near maximum levels permitted by wholesale meat and live animal ceilings; civilian meat supplies the first half of 1945 may be about 15 per cent smaller than a year earlier and 10 to 15 per cent lower than in the latter half of 1944. It is predicted also that total meat production will be much lower than a year ago.

The American Meat Institute estimates that for the current quarter civilians will receive 162,000,000 pounds of meats weekly—a decrease of 38 per cent from the 263,000,000 pounds received weekly during the first quarter of 1944. Estimates for the second quarter indicate a still further sharp drop in quantities available for consumers—151,000,000 pounds weekly against 232,000,000 pounds weekly last year—a decrease of 35 per cent. Government requirements for the first quarter of this year will approach one-half of the country's total production of meat complying with government specifications, the institute said.

MORE BANG'S-FREE AREAS

The Department of Agriculture's agricultural research administration reports about Bang's disease that there are now 600 counties in 22 states in the accredited status in which there are about 5,641,700 breeding cattle over six months of age that are practically free of the disease. In 164 additional counties, in 16 states, officials and cattle owners are working toward accreditation under the area plan.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER